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Poetry.

MY LOST BABY.

What can have become of my darling?
Why, only a brief while ago,
She lay in the cradle beside me;
But now she's gone. Where, do you know?

"In what way distinguish my baby?"
Her hair was a pale golden hue;
In each pink cheek there is a dimple;
Her bright eyes are, as sapphires, blue.

A deal of the time, her plump fingers,
Or, if not her fingers her toes,
Are found in her mouth—like a rosebud
Just oped—neath the dantiest nose.

She laughs and she cries and she frolics
As other babies do, I opine;
Her cooing, however, is peculiar
To this precious baby of mine.

I fear I did not understand you;
Please slowly repeat what you said.
"My—baby—lost—to—me—forever?"
What mean you? That—that she is dead?

'Tis years since your child was a baby;
She now to a woman has grown."
You say, and I know you speak truly.
Ah, me! how those same years have flown.

More often as babe than as woman
I think of my child and, in Heaven,
I pray that, an innocent baby,
She back to my arms may be given.

—*Florence Tremont.*

"COME UNTO ME."

Weary and sad with toil and sin,
Bleset on every way I flee,
Without foes and fears within,
How can I come to Thee?

Worn out with heavy weights of care,
Heartsick of earth's poor vanity,
Of friend and lover in despair,
Where is the way to Thee?

Wert Thou beside that lonely lake
Amid the hills of Galilee,
How soon my feet the way would take
That brought me unto Thee!

What weariness of night or day,
What tossing over land and sea,
What ill or anguish could dismay,
If I might come to Thee!

Come unto Me—how may I come!
Thy face divine I cannot see,
Though as an exile thirsts for home,
I long to come to Thee!

Hark! Some sweet, tender voice I hear,
"My work is true for all—for thee,
Forget thy sorrow and thy fear,
There is a way to me!

"Speak from thy heart one fervent word,
Take me, dear Lord, Thy child to be,'
Thy prayer is answered as 'tis heard,
Thou has come to me!"

—*Rose Terry Cooke.*

Our Story Teller.

TRAPPED BY TELEGRAPH.

WHILE in a small town in Wyoming Territory, I learned that a lady living there had been the heroine of a thrilling adventure with train robbers, and curiosity and love for the brave induced me to call on her and ask her to tell me the story. When I went to her house I was welcomed by a handsome lady of about 30, and in response to my earnest request for this one story of her life, she related the following:

"In 1873, when but a girl of 18, I left my home in Omaha and came out to fill the lonesome position of night operator at a small station on the Union Pacific railway, in this territory. It was a dreary, desolate spot, the solid rock for miles. The only buildings at the station, aside from the depot, were a section house, occupied by a track foreman and a few Chinese laborers, a water tank and a coal shed. The day operator and agent, a mere boy, slept at the section house, 200 yards distant, so that during the long and dreary nights I was alone in the depot. No. 4, express train, bound east, was due at 2:15 in the morning, but it never stopped unless signaled, and as this was the only train during the latter portion of the night you can imagine my lonely situation upon the desert wild. I had my books and my guitar for companions, and passed much of the time reading, and when the doleful howlings of the wolves were borne to me from the distant sand hills, I would pick up my guitar and endeavor to drown their cries with music and song.

"The superintendent of the division, a buoyant, light spirited young gentleman, came over the road at frequent intervals, and cheered me up with promises of a better position when a vacancy should occur. He often found me on the very brink of despair and almost on the point of resigning my position and returning to my humble home and the mother who depended upon my salary for the necessaries of life; but his promises, his genial conversation and words of encouragement drove away the gloom, and I came to look for his visits with a sense of the most pleasant pleasure. I began to regard him with a sisterly affection, he was so kind and tender, and so solicitous for my welfare and comfort.

"When the baggageman of a passing train would throw off a new book or a roll of music, I knew it came from my kind hearted superior, and many dreary hours were made less irksome through his thoughtfulness for the lonely girl operator.

"One night shortly after midnight, as I sat at my table reading a late novel, I thought I heard a shuffling footstep on the depot platform, but as it was not repeated, I concluded it was but a wolf more daring than his cowardly fellows, and resumed my book. A few moments later I heard a low knock at the door, which I always kept locked, and a strange feeling came over me. During my several weeks' stay at the station I had never had a visitor, and the sudden knock, so low, yet so startlingly clear in the stillness of the night, caused my form to tremble and my cheek to blanch.

"My first thought was of Indians, and then I reasoned that it might be some tramp desiring shelter. While I sat there in affright, the knock was repeated, louder than before, and mustering all my courage I approached the door and asked:

"Who's there?"

A gruff voice replied:

"A traveler who desires to take the east bound train."

"It was my plain and unmistakable duty to admit him, and with trembling fingers I drew the bolt.

"Instantly the door was pushed violently open, and I sprang back to the table and sank into my chair in terror, when seven burly men, wearing cloth masks on their faces and armed to the teeth, entered the office. One of them, evidently the leader, walked up to me, and, pointing a large revolver at my head, said in a low, firm voice:

"Gal, we don't want to hurt you, but if you make a suspicious move, or scream, or give any alarm, so that any o' the men in the section house kin hear you, I'll spile the looks o' that purty face with a bullet. Be quiet and sensible and behave yerself and yer shan't be hurt. What's yer red signal lamp?"

"What would you do?" I gasped.

"None o' your business. We don't want to hear any unnecessary back talk nor no impertinent questions. What's the red lamp?"

"A chill of horror swept over me when the truth burst upon me that I was in the hands of a band of desperate train robbers whose evident intention was to signal the train and rob the express car at my station. What could I do? It was yet three hours until the train was due, but I could not elude my captors to rouse the section men and I knew by the ugly gleam in the leader's eyes, through the holes in his mask, that he I made the least effort he would not hesitate to carry out his threat and murder me. I knew they could not find the lamp easily by searching for it, and in a trembling voice I told him it was hanging just inside the door of the freight room. One of the men got it, and after examining it to see that it was in order, the rough band took seats to await the incoming of the train.

The leader lit a pipe; and looking at me steadily for a few moments, said:

"Young gal, when that 'ar train toots her whistle, we've got some work for you. And official duty, as you might call it. You must git out thar on the platform, and signal the train to stop an' take on some fust-class passengers. Savvy? An' lookee here, if you make a suspicious move, or don't swing that red light in a proper way, we'll just ventilate that graceful body with bullets, an' jump on our horses an' git. Do you understand?"

"A desperate resolve had been taking shape in my bewildered brain. I replied that I fully understood him, and with the piteous cry, "Oh, you will make a murderer of me!" I threw my arm and head down upon the table and began to cry and sob as if my heart was breaking. Had he seen my face he might have noticed a total absence of tears. I was crying for a purpose.

When my arms dropped upon the table I allowed my hand to fall upon the armature of the telegraph instrument, so that I could hold it as to prevent it from clicking, while my right hand rested upon the key. Sobbing, so that any slight clicking of the key might make would not reach the ears of the robbers, I opened it and slowly made the telegraph characters:

.... - ——— .....
h e l p

These I repeated several times, hoping they might reach the ears of some operator on the line. I slowly and distinctly wrote these words, still sobbing violently:

"Who—hears—this—for—Heaven's—sake report—to—train—dispatcher—at—Laramie—quick—that—I—am—in—the—hands—of—seven—robbers—who—will—compel me—to—flag—No.—4.—Send—help—quick."

Then I signed my name and office call.

I then released the armature, and the instrument at once clicked out:

"Brace up, little girl, I hear you, H." "H" was the train dispatcher's office call. With a fierce oath the leader sprang forward and rudely snatched me away from the table, and asked:

"Gal, what's that?"

"Only distant office asking for a freight train," I responded.

"None o' yer lyin', you little imp!" he roared. "You are up to some trick!"

"No," I replied, "I am not. If I was doing that my fingers would be on the instrument. Don't you see I am not touching it, and yet it works. It is only an order to a freight away down at Medicine Bow."

"Keep away from that table," he said, savagely. "An' if I ketch you at any tricks, I'll choke the life out of you."

"Oh, how eagerly my ears drank in every word the instrument clicked out! I heard a telegram to the sheriff at Green River, twenty miles west, asking him to arm a posse of men at once and get on board a special train which would be ready for him. Then another to the young superintendent, who was at Green River, telling how my slowly written words had been heard by the dispatcher, and asking him to supervise the preparations to fly to my relief. Then a third dispatch to the master mechanic, instructing him to fire up his fastest passenger engine and couple on to a caboose and wait the superintendent's orders. My heart beat so violently that it almost took my breath. Although it seemed an age ere I heard the Green River operator call the dispatcher and say:

"The superintendent, with sheriff and twenty armed men, are aboard, and train ready for orders."

"The order came flying. It told the engineer had a clear track and a run at his very highest speed to within a half mile of my station, and his party to alight. Then came the welcome report from the Green River office:

"Special East departed 1:15.

"Oh, how my poor heart beat, and how my every nerve tingled with excitement. 1:15. I mentally figured that the train on such a desperate errand should make nearly a mile a minute and reach the stopping point about 1:35."

The robber chief gave his men their instructions. I was to be sent out alone to signal the train, and when it halted the band would make a rush and board it.

"Bill, you jump the engine as soon as she stops, an' hold the engineer and fireman under your gun. Jack, you pile in the mail car an' make the clerk give up his registered letters, an' me an' Yank, an' Aleck'll work the express car, while Tom and Snorty holds the conductor and brakemen back. Do yer work quick an' bold, and don't be afeard to burn powder if necessary. Thar's a big haul on that train, an' we've got to have it.

"How eagerly I watched the clock, and how slowly, how very, very slowly the hands seemed to move. One twenty-one, one twenty-five, one thirty were ticked off. One thirty-five! would they never come?"

"The men sat on the bench along the west side of the room, facing along the two windows on the east. I tried to figure on how long it would require for the men to walk to the depot from the stopping place. Perhaps even then they were surrounding the station, and I might hear a knock at the door any instant. Would there be a fight? Oh, horrible thought! In a few moments I might see men shot down before my eyes, and I might myself be killed. I almost fainted with fright. The blood seemed to freeze in my veins, and I grasped the chair or I should have fallen to the floor. One, forty! There came a fearful crash of glass, and the black muzzles of a perfect battery of rifles were thrust through the windows and pointed directly at the robbers. Then a voice cried out:

"Men, throw up your hands! I am the sheriff, and in the name of the law demand your surrender. Make but a move, and I'll order my men to fire!"

"You cursed little cuss!" hissed the leader, glaring ferociously as the band sullenly held aloft their hands. Then the sheriff and three men entered and disarmed and handcuffed the robbers and I saw the superintendent looking at me and heard him say "what a debt I owe you, my brave girl," and then I fell fainting into his arms."

"When I regained consciousness I was lying in my bed in my own room at Green River, with several ladies around me, and was told that seven days had elapsed since the capture of the robbers. I was suffering from brain fever brought on by the terrible strain I had passed through, and had been unconscious for that long period. For many days thereafter I hovered on the borders between life and death and the superintendent was at my bedside several times every day cheering me up with words of encouragement and doing all in his power to alleviate my suffering. I finally recovered, and when called into court to testify against the desperate gang, I will never forget their fierce glances toward me as I told how I had entrapped them, or how, in spite of the efforts of the judge and court officers to suppress it, the crowd cheered me as I left the stand. The men were sent for long terms to an eastern prison, and I have never heard of them since."

"And did the company reward you for saving the train?" I asked.

"Well, only slightly. Corporations have no souls, you know. But I revenged myself on the superintendent in a terrible manner."

"In what way?"

"I married him," she replied, with a cunning smile.

Uses for Old Corks.

Curious toys may be made of cork. One of these is the well known little tumbler, such as is generally constructed of pith; but corks, especially if it be hollowed, will answer the purpose. Make the puppet of three or four corks, shape and paint it as skillfully as you can and glue to the feet or under them a hemisphere of lead. When thrown into any position the figure of course rights itself and, like a cat, always falls on its feet. It is quite possible to make a cat, also of pith or cork, which will indeed always fall upon its feet. Another toy is a duck of cork, which is also ballasted with lead, and which can outride any storm. These are made by gluing square pieces of cork together, and then shaving the whole into shape with a sharp knife. These ducks would meet with a ready sale at the water side in any place where summer visitors congregate. A duck or swan of cork, containing a piece of iron, can be placed on a sheet of paper, etc., and made to move by a magnet concealed beneath the paper. A more difficult toy is the "walking man." A puppet is made from cork, the legs being movable at the hips, yet so constructed that the body does not fall backward or forward. The soles of the figure are shod or plated with iron. A horseshoe magnet is then moved under the tambourine or other frame, covered with paper or parchment, and as the soles follow the poles of the magnet, the figure, of course, may be made to walk over it. A cork, if cut into a cube or small brick, bears a close resemblance in miniature to many kinds of stone. When a number of these are combined they look like old speckled and indented masonry. They abound in brown or brownish gray spots and little cavities. Therefore, if you take a number of such cork bricks and construct from them a model of a small house with care, it will present a very pretty appearance. They are easily fastened together by passing wire or small rods through them, or by gluing them together. It often will be desirable to give the cork some other shape or to round the corners. This can generally be effected with a sharp penknife and sand paper; but artists who make elaborate imitations of buildings in corks use a new, keen file.—*St. Nicholas.*

THE IMPERATOR'S PASTIME.

"Dometian in the Circus."

Translated from the German by J. J. Sprenger.

All Rome is streaming out toward the Coliseum, where all kinds of amusement are prepared for the imperator. Under the laden noonday sun, through the rolling waves of dust, along highway and byway, crowd a hundred thousand human beings on horseback and vehicle, chariot and palanquin, men and women, mostly in holiday attire, and many accompanied by their slaves. The densely packed, noisy rabble crowding around the gigantic oval portal which was reared by the compulsory labor of Hebrews, taken as prisoners of war by Vespasian and Titus, and stands as a monument to perpetuate them in history, are kept in order at a respectful distance by armed soldiers to keep the passage clear for the high and the select of Roman society. An hour has already passed since the seven stone tiers of the immense enclosure commenced filling up with the preferred masses, all the seats allotted to them in the lower circle, while above them, in thirty tiers rising one above the other, every space is crowded with a surging sea of citizens. Under the covered gallery, still higher up, ladies in white waving costumes, adorned with spangles, bracelets and dazzling rings, fill up the space, languidly cooling their paint-besmirched faces, behind gaudy fans; and above them, on the column-supported roof, the plebians or common people, present a sea of heads, which are but little observed by the gay crowds below, yet themselves have an unobstructed view of the grand living panorama spread out at their feat.

The circus guards have drawn the huge canvas curtains over the apex of the building to protect the vast audience from the burning rays of the sun, and all is ready. The time for the entrance of the imperator has arrived. The tumultuous voices of the throng are momentarily hushed, as if in breathless expectancy of the great event and all is as silent as the tomb. But, hark! From the distance are heard the long-drawn sounds of the tubas that herald his approach. With these sounds now mingle the wild, discordant howlings of the hungry lions and wild dogs, confined in the giant cage below the gallery, still restrained in their mad thirst for blood, until the dread moment arrives for them to act their part in the horrid drama about to be presented to the eager spectators.

The pompous and gaudy train of senators in their togas enter and take their seats in the lower tier, near the arena. Then in a separate division of this tier appear the vestal virgins, clothed in dazzling white, and take their seats, and with their statue-like faces turned toward the massive iron enclosure under the cage of the wild animals, where the condemned Christians are confined and awaiting their horrid doom of being torn to pieces by wild beasts. Young girls, blooming in health and beauty, old men with hoary heads and flowing beards, matrons and youth, praying to their God—some in stoical submission, some in tears, and others in trembling and agitation.

Finally a commotion, and through the lofty, triple-arched portal a procession of Roman slaves bearing upon the canopied platform upon which a golden chair, cushioning in a wave of luxurious upholstery, wrapped in raiments which resemble a white cloud, the ruler of the world is seen to enter, surrounded by his body guard in dazzling armor clad. All arise as by a common impulse and cast their eyes toward him; he lies dreamily exhausted on his pillow and is attracted by nothing. The female slave behind him watches attentively the movement of every poising fly to drive it away with her fan, lest it should disturb the "nigh and lofty one." She watches his every movement and mien. But he stirs not! Not a muscle of his languid countenance is moved. A single wink of his eye, a single beck from his hand, and he could pour out a cornucopia of joy and blessings, or empire, pandora box-surrounding terror and death, yea he could be a God or a devil. Nothing to-day however! Domitian the malignant tyrant wants nothing to day. His heart is rigid, his brain empty; his loathings for himself and the world has made him callous, and benumbed his faculties; dimly stares his eye; no fibre in his feeble body moves. But the ferocious beasts greet him with their unearthly howls as he is borne past their cage to his throne, but he hears them not. From the dungeons of the Christians arise the cry of "Mercy!" "Mercy," but he pays no attention to the heart-rending sounds.

But, see, one of his fingers move. The heavy eye-lids slowly lift. A thought seems to agitate him—a thought that if he was to give ear to the cries of those appealing to his mercy, or if he were merely to turn his face toward them; yes; only a little, and if he were to give to these unfortunate ones their life, after their untold sufferings of the horrors of death, would not his heart pulsate more freely? Would not a blissful feeling fill his soul, and would not all surroundings assume a new life and color, and would not the blue heavens smile upon him as the greatest and the mightiest Cæsar, as a very deity of power?

The warm blood seems already coursing through his veins.

But, no! Such a course could afford no gratification to him. To spare lives gives him no pleasure, least of all to spare the lives of those Christians, for the best part of the grand spectacle in the circus to-day would thus be lost, and the tens of thousands of spectators around him might murmur. No, it will be a far greater amusement to spend an hour in witnessing the spectacle of those women and men being torn to pieces by the teeth of the hungry, howling beasts, to gratify his demoniacal passion, excite him into momentary life and display his murderous character before all the people, as a bloodthirsty devil.

Languidly, slowly, he rises from the throne chair in his lodge and takes his place. He beckons and the grand entertainment begins with the entrance of the gladiators, who in subdued voices greet the imperator with the cry "Morituri te salutant, imperator!" Their contests excite the passions of the people. They applaud and shout over the vanquished and dying fighters, whose blood now covers the white sand of the arena, and thunders of approbation greet the victors!

Domitian sleeps! The horrid spectacle goes on. The cries of the unfortunate victims, whose lives are sacrificed, ascend to high heaven; but Domitian sleeps.

He Wouldn't Sell His Kid for Five Hundred Dollars.

Steinmeyer (stopping in front of his friend's second-hand store)—"So hellep me, Moses, dot aindt your little Abraham vot vos born tree year ago?"

Moses—"Yah, dot's de same kid."

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Steinmeyer—"Sufferin' Isaacs, Moses, vot a flow uf language dot child has got! He vill be a second Rothschild, und no mistake."

Moses—"Yah, dot boy vos der bride uf mine hurt. He knows the brice of everything in dis store, un' already tries to advise me in pusiness matters. I vouldn't sell him for five hundred dollars cash."—*Peck's Sun.*

How Old Michael O'Rafferty Was.

An Irishman once got a job from an undertaker to make a coffin, the job to include painting the inscription on the lid. This he was too ignorant to do, but did not like to confess it. By dint of following the written copy given him, he managed to get as far as "Michael O'Rafferty, aged —," but, try as he would, he could not imitate the "28." At last he remembered that he could write "7," and that four 7's made 28. So he finished the inscription, "aged 7777." When they came to bury Michael, the coffin stood at the grave side and the priest spoke something as follows: "Ah, he was a fine man, and he's lying there so still; taken away in the very prime of loife. Young, too, he was, only—" and here the priest looked down at the coffin plate to see how old Michael was. "He was only," said his reverence again, and put his glasses on and went nearer to see how old he really was. "He was only—" he continued; "he was seven thousand seven hundred and seventy-seven. Thunder and Guazes! how did he escape the flood!"—*Tatler.*

RAILROAD TRAVEL.

A Very Common but Unpleasant Reminder.

Boston Post.

There is one reminder of the drawbacks of the railroad excursions which give so much pleasure to people availing themselves of them for a small outlay, in the notices posted up near the ticket offices here in Boston and elsewhere of the sale of accident policies of insurance. It is somewhat of a damper to the enjoyment with which a person looks forward to a vacation tour to be confronted with a schedule of rates of compensation for injuries to different parts of his body which suggests the possibilities of dismemberment which await him. In looking at such a schedule the pleasant thoughts of the comforts of parlor cars gives place to visions of ambulances and hospitals. While every prudent person is careful to count the cost of his outings it is not inspiring to reckon the loss of limbs among them, even though the pecuniary offset is put down in what appears to be attractive figures. One does not like at such a time to be impelled to estimate the money value of the deprivation of what have come to be regarded as essential to health and enjoyment. And yet there are people who take pleasure in forecasting the chances of railroad collisions which will give them a few hundred or thousand dollars as a compensation for serious bodily injuries. It is fortunate for the most persons who are in the habit of guarding against possible dangers of travel that their nervous systems are not disturbed by the prudential considerations which appeal to their pockets.

I believe that Mr. Charles Francis Adams has said that the safest place for a person to be is in a railroad train going at 40 miles an hour. Such assurance from such an authority would seem to blight the prospects of accident insurance companies, and yet the fact that costly disasters do occur on even our best managed railways gives a field for profit to such companies by leading travelers to consider that their individual chances of accident are chiefly guarded against by the investment of a few cents or dollars in these policies. While I have never been led to expend any portion of my hard earnings in procuring luxuries of this sort, I can appreciate the feelgs of persons who invest in them with the conviction that they are fulfilling a duty to themselves and families.

THE FIRE TAX.

The Frightful Burdens on Industry Caused by Fire.

Philadelphia Ledger.

The fire loss of the United States and Canada for August, according to the New York *Commercial Bulletin*, a reliable authority on insurance matters, amounted to $10,236,000, thus exceeding the loss for the same month of the preceding year by nearly $2,000,000.

Whether the increase for August is to be considered as simply temporary ill fortune or the beginning of a further advance in the nation's tribute to carelessness and crime remains to be seen. But as September, which has so often been selected by the fire fiend as a time in which to allow underwriters a needed rest, has opened up so inauspiciously with heavy losses, notably among them the Baltimore fire, there seems little hope that the loss for this year will not exceed the last year's waste. During the month just closed there were 157 fires of a greater destructiveness than $10,000 each, as compared with 162 during August, 1887. There were ten fires of a greater destructiveness than $200,000 each, as against four of a like importance last year. The increase in the month's total is due to a great extent to the alarming number of large and expensive fires. It must be remembered that this discouraging tax upon the nation's prosperity moves rapidly on, in spite of the advance being made in the invention of new devices for fire protection and the scientific improvement of existing appliances. Clearly, it is high time that some radical steps were adopted looking to the reduction of this serious drain upon the resources of the country. A considerable proportion of the loss is due to the destruction of frame towns, owing to a proper lack of fire protection. As the insuring at current rates in frame rows located in unprotected localities is notoriously unprofitable, underwriters would contribute to the nation's welfare as well as their own prosperity by insisting upon the securing of adequate protection under the penalty of withdrawal of indemnity. The adoption by underwriters of reasonable means for the reduction of the fire loss is a duty which the interests of stockholders and the public alike demand.

Milk is the Root of All Evil.

The popular saying is, "money is the root of all evil."

Not so!

Money has its great and beneficial uses, charity, happiness, education, health, and life itself must all be dispensed, gained, acquired, obtained and sustained by money.

If the root of all evil then is not money, what is it?

To which I make solemn answer, milk.

It is only the other day that the doctors and chemists made the startling discovery that milk is filled with parasites, and the scientific world has made him callous and benumbed his faculties; dimly stares his eye; no fibre in his feeble body moves. But the ferocious beasts greet him with their unearthly howls as he is borne past their cage to his throne, but he hears them not. From the dungeons of the Christians arise the cry of "Mercy!" "Mercy," but he pays no attention to the heart-rending sounds.

But, see, one of his fingers move. The heavy eye-lids slowly lift. A thought seems to agitate him—a thought that if he was to give ear to the cries of those appealing to his mercy, or if he were merely to turn his face toward them; yes; only a little, and if he were to give to these unfortunate ones their life, after their untold sufferings of the horrors of death, would not his heart pulsate more freely? Would not a blissful feeling fill his soul, and would not all surroundings assume a new life and color, and would not the blue heavens smile upon him as the greatest and the mightiest Cæsar, as a very deity of power?

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Abraham (rubbing his hands)—"Goot morning, mine friend. Vot can I show you dis morning. Ve hat pands, coats, wests, suspenters, shirts, socks, collar buttons, und, in fact, a combiete line of chents' furnishing goods, vich ve vill sell at coshi fur de next sixty days—"

Steinmeyer—"Sufferin' Isaacs, Moses, vot a flow uf language dot child has got! He vill be a second Rothschild, und no mistake."

Moses—"Yah, dot boy vos der bride uf mine hurt. He knows the brice of everything in dis store, un' already tries to advise me in pusiness matters. I vouldn't sell him for five hundred dollars cash."—*Peck's Sun.*

How Old Michael O'Rafferty Was.

An Irishman once got a job from an undertaker to make a coffin, the job to include painting the inscription on the lid. This he was too ignorant to do, but did not like to confess it. By dint of following the written copy given him, he managed to get as far as "Michael O'Rafferty, aged —," but, try as he would, he could not imitate the "28." At last he remembered that he could write "7," and that four 7's made 28. So he finished the inscription, "aged 7777." When they came to bury Michael, the coffin stood at the grave side and the priest spoke something as follows: "Ah, he was a fine man, and he's lying there so still; taken away in the very prime of loife. Young, too, he was, only—" and here the priest looked down at the coffin plate to see how old Michael was. "He was only," said his reverence again, and put his glasses on and went nearer to see how old he really was. "He was only—" he continued; "he was seven thousand seven hundred and seventy-seven. Thunder and Guazes! how did he escape the flood!"—*Tatler.*

Uses for Old Corks.

Curious toys may be made of cork. One of these is the well known little tumbler, such as is generally constructed of pith; but corks, especially if it be hollowed, will answer the purpose. Make the puppet of three or four corks, shape and paint it as skillfully as you can and glue to the feet or under them a hemisphere of lead. When thrown into any position the figure of course rights itself and, like a cat, always falls on its feet. It is quite possible to make a cat, also of pith or cork, which will indeed always fall upon its feet. Another toy is a duck of cork, which is also ballasted with lead, and which can outride any storm. These are made by gluing square pieces of cork together, and then shaving the whole into shape with a sharp knife. These ducks would meet with a ready sale at the water side in any place where summer visitors congregate. A duck or swan of cork, containing a piece of iron, can be placed on a sheet of paper, etc., and made to move by a magnet concealed beneath the paper. A more difficult toy is the "walking man." A puppet is made from cork, the legs being movable at the hips, yet so constructed that the body does not fall backward or forward. The soles of the figure are shod or plated with iron. A horseshoe magnet is then moved under the tambourine or other frame, covered with paper or parchment, and as the soles follow the poles of the magnet, the figure, of course, may be made to walk over it. A cork, if cut into a cube or small brick, bears a close resemblance in miniature to many kinds of stone. When a number of these are combined they look like old speckled and indented masonry. They abound in brown or brownish gray spots and little cavities. Therefore, if you take a number of such cork bricks and construct from them a model of a small house with care, it will present a very pretty appearance. They are easily fastened together by passing wire or small rods through them, or by gluing them together. It often will be desirable to give the cork some other shape or to round the corners. This can generally be effected with a sharp penknife and sand paper; but artists who make elaborate imitations of buildings in corks use a new, keen file.—*St. Nicholas.*

SHE BOUGHT THE REMNANT.

A Woman's Clever Scheme for Buying Dry Goods Cheap.

A woman from the country went into a big dry goods house the other day to buy material for a gown. She selected, after a good deal of fussing, a gingham costing 12 cents a yard.

"How many yards are there in the piece?" she asked.

"There are eleven," the clerk answered, after counting.

"I will take ten," she said.

He suggested that she take the whole piece, but she insisted that he could cut off ten yards, and this was accordingly done.

"This is a remnant, I suppose?" she said, interrogatively, taking up the yard as he folded the goods.

"Yes, ma'am."

"You sell remnants cheaper, don't you?"

"Sometimes," the clerk said, laconically.

"What will you take for this?"

"Twelve cents."

"But that was just what I paid for the piece!"

"Yes; but I haven't any authority to mark goods down."

"Couldn't you send the cash boy down to find the man that does mark them down, so as to see what he would take?" the customer asked, anxiously.

"Just now," the clerk replied, with a wicked wink to a brother clerk, "he is at his dinner, and I don't think he'll be in today."

"And you couldn't mark it down yourself and tell him about it?"

"No, the clerk said, smiling aggravatingly.

"I couldn't, really."

"Well, the woman said, with a sigh, "then I'm dreadfully sorry I had it cut, for I'll have to have that yard, any way, even if I do have to pay 12 cents for it. Ten yards wouldn't possibly do. But I ain't used to paying full price for remnants."

The clerk put the odd yard in, and what the woman told her dressmaker is unfortunately not on record.—*Providence Journal.*

A NEW FAD.

"With Thee Conversing I Forget All Time."

Cultured Boston has inaugurated quite a new "fad" in entertaining. Less cultured folks might say the idea, quoted as "original," owes its conception to the once popular "thirteen puzzle." In issuing invitations to an evening party, a gentleman sent cards to 10 young ladies and 9 young gentlemen. Enclosed was a handsomely engraved card bearing the word "*Causiere*," followed by the line from "Paradise Lost," "With thee conversing I forget all time." No little curiosity was aroused. When the 19 guests had assembled they presented ten current topics for discussion, and instead of the gentlemen writing their names on the ladies' dance cards, the latter flitted about and selected their partners for a chat. As there was one lady too many, zest was added to the choice. But fifteen minutes was allowed for each conversation, when at the tinkle of a bell, a new move was made. The "left-out" reports as having the best time of all; moving from couple to couple she ascertained "Just how popular Mrs. Cleveland is in the country," "How many cigars the average man smokes in the course of the day," and "The one and only correct recipe for preparing Boston baked beans."—*Table Talk.*

THOUGHT SHE HAD "GONE LUNY."

An Interesting Story About Amelie Rives-Chanler and a Fisher Boy.

While passing a few days at a coast village in Massachusetts Amelie Rives that is, Mrs. Chanler that is, was out one day boating with a half grown, somewhat stupid fisher lad. She remained out till nearly dusk, when a couple of boats put out to look for her. They soon discovered the dory in which she had embarked slowly approaching, the fisher boy standing in the stern and sculling with a perpicxed look on his face.

Where is Miss Rives? Quickly they pulled alongside. She lay at full length extended on cushions in the boat, her long hair unbound, her white shawl draped about her, hands crossed on her breast, eyes closed and wild roses strewn over her in profusion. Had she met a watery grave and the fisher boy arranging her house in state? Not in the least; she was the Lily Maid of Astolat, and the fisher boy, who had never heard of the maid who died for love of Launcelot, nor of the dumb gondolier who steered her funeral craft to the court of Queen Guinevere, thought that she had "gone luny," as he put it.—*Yonker's Statesman.*

Gone to Waist.

The summer girl of to-day says some good things now and then in spite of herself. Down at Long Beach, the other day, as delightful a specimen as one would meet in a year's search, sat on the sands teasing a happy youth who was simply happy in being near her and did not want to be roused from his protecting umbrella. She poured sand down his neck and into his ears, turned the umbrella till she got the sunshine in his eyes, and otherwise maltreated him. He was a shrewd youth, however, and not only bided his time, but while he was biding took a penny from his pocket and laid it out in the hot sand for the hot sun to do its work. When it became nice and hot he enticed the summer girl close to him, meanly won her confidence by pretending to compare the blue of her eyes to the sea to the great disparagement of the latter and then in a moment, when she was off her guard basely slipped the penny down the back of her neck. Her flannel gown was loose and she made a wild reach for her dress almost as far down as her belt. He thought she would upbraid him for utter ruthlessness and prepared to justify his action on the ground of self-defense. But she only pulled down her waist when the penny had lodged and said, "Another good penny gone to waste." He had to admit the punishment was deserved.

He Thought Pie, All the Same.

The passengers were tamping down their luncheon at the Six minute crossing, when Funniboy, who does the Quips and Quirks on the *Jolly Joker*, asked the restaurant man: "What are those numbers and letters cast on the rim of the car wheels?" And the restaurant man explained that they were the private marks of the founder, so that when a defective wheel was found or a wheel broke from any cause they could refer back, not only to the casting, the metal used, time of annealing, etc., but to the workman who cast the wheel. And reaching under the counter he brought up a large oaken club about three feet long, studded with knots and brass headed spikes and garnished at the large end with a leaden knob; he spat on his hands as he clutched this curio in his good right hand, and, fixing his eyes on Funniboy, breathed hard; oh, very hard. But Funniboy only thanked him courteously and walked softly back to his seat in the car. He had learned something, but he didn't say it. It struck him that perhaps the restaurant man had heard it before.—*Burdette.*

Some Good Advice to Young Women.

My young lady, are you now making plans to see that young man whom your parents do not want you to meet? In nine hundred and ninety-nine cases out of the thousand of those in which the parent objects to the company you keep it will be found, I am well satisfied, on careful consideration, that the parent is right and the giddy little "suppers" are wrong. You are only eighteen or twenty, and know no more of love and a companion than a wasp knows about a saw-mill. You are about as well qualified to analyze the average young man of twenty-seven as a horseshoe is to dissolve the rays of sunlight. Don't marry till you feel you cant help it, and then be sure that your are not crossing parent's advice unless for good cause shown.—*Indianapolis Woman's News.*

Queer Taste in the Child.

"Good Housekeeping" says that "when children drink kerosene oil, give them mustard and water to empty the stomach." That is all well enough; but if the child has no more sense than to drink kerosene oil you want also to give it a sollaking dose of birch oil on the back and vicinity, to teach it something. Still grown up men drink worse whisky than was ever pumped out of an oil well.

It Has Its Compensation.

"Don't you love to hear the tinkling of the guitar upon the moonlit lake?" asked Miss Lilybud, sweetly. "Indeed, yes," assented Raffelub, "it makes it so handy to drown the guitarist, you see." And the silvery tink-a-lank tum tums sounded like falling tears, as they sat and listened with varying emotions.

Can't Rest All the Time.

"Young man," said the Dominie, solemnly, "don't you know that the Sabbath is a day of rest?" "Yes, I know," replied young Selvedge, "but since the old man stopped advertising I rest all the week, and I've got to exercise when I get a chance."

Our Serial Story.

THE LYON TRACT.

BY GEORGE WAINWRIGHT.

CHAPTER IX.—CONTINUED.

Biggs was most skillfully bound, and was carried with them to the camp they had made about two miles from where they were. Lizzie followed at a distance keeping up with Bassford, and begging that he might be spared, and that, whatever might be done with him, he might not be punished till he confided to her the one secret that made life of any value to her—the whereabouts of her child.

"What are you doing here?" asked Bassford. "What brought you here? What do you know of these things? What connection have you with Biggs?"

"Forgive me, Mr. Bassford! Forgive me! Biggs is—he is my husband!"

"Your husband?"

"Yes, my husband. But don't blame me for that. I didn't know that he was at the Southard place, or that you were in any way connected with them when I took service with you. He left me alone and almost starving up in the Green Bay country, and I made my way down here with the lumbermen who had to have a cook and knew me. When their mill burned—"

"One of old Southard's jobs, spoke Bassford.

"I don't know anything about it, only that it did burn, and that the men thrown out of work took up with you, and recommended me, for I had been their cook so long, and they liked me. Well, just before Miss Fanny was stolen away, Biggs, my husband, found me, and told me that my baby, which I supposed was dead these four years—it wasn't his baby you see—was living, and that if I did what he asked me to do, he would bring it to me. And—"

"You did it, I suppose?"

"What won't a mother do, to get her dear baby? Her baby, which, as she supposed, was dead, was the same as raising it from the dead? Mr. Bassford, kill me if you will, but I did it. It was I who led Miss Fanny away from the cabin, and betrayed her into the hands of the men. It was I who led her out that morning, knowing that my husband was watching for her, and would get her, and that it would be a miracle if she ever got out of their hands. I loved Miss Fanny, but I loved my baby more. I want my baby—I will have my baby, if a hundred

Recent Literature.

LITERATURE FOR SEPTEMBER.

The Land Beyond the Forest—Around the World on a Bicycle—Recollections of a Drummer Boy—Short History of the War of Secession—Miss Leon—'Twas in Trafalgar Bay, and Other Stories—Jack Dudley's Wife—The Guardians—September Magazines.

"The Land Beyond the Forest" a volume further described as "Facts, Figures and Fancies from Transylvania" by E. Gerard. It describes the incidents of a two years' stay in this country, which is known by so fanciful a name, the author being the wife of the commander of a cavalry brigade stationed for the time in that locality. It is written in a most pleasant vein, and gives a very clear and interesting picture of the people and country. Many of the very curious and quaint customs that have such an ancient origin are described. Published by Harper & Brothers, New York.

In Harper's classical series comes the Latin work entitled "The Andria and Heauton Timorumenos of Terence," a book which is designed to give the student a very clear idea of this author's Latin, which is considered as a model of refined style. The work will also show what place he should occupy in the history of Roman literature. It is edited with notes and introductions by Andrew F. West, the Giger Professor of Latin in Princeton College, and one well qualified for the work he has done.

The second volume of "Around the World on a Bicycle," by Thomas Stevens, has just been issued by Charles Scribner's Sons, New York, and a very handsome volume it is. This one takes the rider from Teheran to Yokohoma, and a wonderfully interesting ride it was, too, as here described. Mr. Stevens uses his pen as well as he rides, which is saying a great deal. He started from Teheran, inMarch, with the determination to reach the holy city of Meshed, a distance of 600 miles, while the fine weather lasted. His experience was most interesting, and one follows him breathlessly, until he reaches his destination, where he learns that both Russians and English forbid him to cross the frontier of Afghanistan at any point. What he did in the way of cutting this Gordian knot and proceeding on his way, as proceed he did, forms most interesting reading.

"The Recollections of a Drummer Boy," by Harry M. Kieffer, appears from the publishing house of Ticknor & Co., Boston, in an enlarged and improved form that in which it won popularity some years ago when it was first published. It is now given to the public again in response to a desire of the old veterans and their children who remember it with favor. The volume is in good print, well illustrated, and handsomely bound.

From the same publishing house comes "A Short History of the War of Secession," by Rossiter Johnson, known by the authorship of several other historical works. The present one had its birth from a series of articles upon the subject written for the pages of the New York *Examiner*. The reception accorded them showed that there was a demand for a history not greatly extended "as to bewilder the reader with a multiplicity of details, and not so concise as to preclude all color." This is what Mr. Johnson has endeavored to do. The book presents a fair idea of the great conflict in which there were 2,400 engagements of sufficient importance to be officially named. One characteristic of the work is the extended treatment of the causes that led to the war instead of a lengthy discription of the battles. The book is plentifully supplied with maps.

"Miss Leon" is the title of the last book ever written by the lamented author E. P. Roe, and it has therefore an interest extraneous to that which always accompanies anything from his pen. The story follows the life of a fair young girl whose name gives the title. She is represented as bright and beautiful with a mind of her own, who starts out with a strong protest against a marriage arranged for her by her uncle and aunt who are her guardians. The time is during the war of the rebellion, and there are many thrilling incidents introduced in the course of the narration which has to do with the state of feeling then existing between the two sections. It is published by Dodd, Mead & Co., New York.

"'Twas in Trafalgar's Bay" is the first of a collection of stories by Walter Besant and James Rice, which are issued in one volume by Dodd, Mead & Co. These tales are all well worth reading. Besides the first mentioned is "Shepherds All and Maidens Fair"; "Such a Good Man," and "Lee Chrin Doe." There is some artistic touches in them which renders them well worth the reading.

"The readers of the BLADE will be glad to know that the sparkling story, "Jack Dudley's Wife," by Mrs. E. M. Davy, which was so popular as a serial while it was running in the columns of this paper, has now been brought out in book form by a London house. The story was full of incidents from first to last, and held the reader firmly through its realistic effects to the dramatic closing. The author has worked out an interesting plot in a most skilful manner.

"The Guardians" is a story by the authors of "A Year in Eden, etc.," brought out by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston. It opens with an extremely pathetic description of the way in which a man yet young is left the guardian of two young girls—the daughters of the woman who earlier had been his idol, but who had married in pique another man. What follows makes a story full of incidents, which holds the reader firmly to the end. It is a very pleasant book.

Literary Notes.

Cheap paper-cover copies of "Robert Elsmere" abound.

Oscar Browning will write a monograph on George Eliot for the "Famous Women" series.

Marion Crawford will contribute a serial entitled "Saint Ilario" to *Macmillan's*, that will run through the year.

Mrs. Louise Chandler Moulton recently visited Mr. Swinburne, and found him looking almost younger than when she had seen him ten years before.

John Ruskin, in his old age, contrives to keep the wolf from the door by means of an annual income of $20,000 from his publishers.

A series of articles by Robert Louis Stevenson, descriptive of his South Pacific cruise, is to be published shortly.

Harper's Weekly contains in the current issue Professor Proctor's last scientific paper. It is entitled "The Moon a Dead World."

"Vittoria" has just been added to the popular (Author's) edition of the novels of George Meridith. (Boston: Roberts Brothers.)

Lee & Shepard have ready a new edition of Blam's "A Physician's Problems." The book has copious notes of reference, and is as interestingly written as its contents are permanently valuable.

The pretty Macmillan edition of the poems of Robert Browning has reached its fifth volume. The "Dramatic Romances" and "Christmas-Eve and Easter Day" are the works included.

The series of papers on "Authors at Home," published in the *Critic* at intervals during the past two or three years, will soon appear in book form with the imprint of Cassell & Co. The sketches are 26 in number.

The *Saturday Review* speaks cheerfully of "the transatlantic habit of screaming out to all creation the undoubtable merits and charms of the transatlantic young girl," and it takes another fling at "the snipsnap smartness of the modern American novel heroine."

The Hon. Hugh McCulloch, ex-secretary of the Treasury, will discuss in *Scribner's Magazine* for October, in a thoroughly nonpartisan way, the vital political problems of free ships, reciprocity, reform, immigration and land monopoly.

Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. will soon publish an English translation, made by Mr. William Morton Payne, Chicago, of the "Sigurd Slembe" of Bjornsterne Bjornson. This work is dramatic in form, and is probably the masterpiece of its distinguished author. It has never before been translated into English.

LOG CABIN SUCCESS.

What ails the young men?

Robert Garrett's father left him a fortune of twenty millions. He was from childhood reared in luxury; he received a splendid education with an especial training into a thorough knowledge of railroad management and was expected to succeed his father as a railroad king.

Within three years after the responsibilities which his father's death threw upon him were assumed, he is reported a broken down man, with mind and health permanently shattered.

George Law is another young man left with millions of money, who is reported among the "wrecks." His father, bred a stone mason, was of gigantic size and strength, with commensurate brain power, so he became a great contractor, then a railroad king, and left half a dozen millions for his son to dissipate. The young man is a success as a dissipator.

The founders of both of these great estates were born in the most humble walks of life, grew strong, mentally and physically, by simple living and honest labor and developed into financial giants. Their sons were reared in the lap of luxury and developed into intellectual pigmies.

The great men of our country have not, as a rule, come from the elegant mansions of the cities, but from the Log Cabins of the rural districts. Simple ways of living, freedom from dissipation and enervating pleasures, simple remedies for disease, effective and which leave no poison in the system, develop brawny, brainy men, who compel the world to recognize their strength and power.

The wholesome, old-fashioned Log Cabin remedies are the safest and surest for family use. Our grandmothers knew how to prepare the teas and syrups of roots, herbs and balsams which drive disease out of the system by natural methods and leave no after ill effects. The most potent of these old-time remedies were, after long and searching investigation, secured by H. H. Warner of safe cure fame, and are now put out for the "healing of the nations" in the Warner's Log Cabin remedies.

Regulate the regulator with Warner's Log Cabin sarsaparilla and with pure blood giving health, strength, mental and bodily vigor, you may hope to cope successfully with the most gigantic financial problems of the age, without wrecking health and manhood.

A VERSATILE BISHOP.

Advancing from the Confederate Army to the See of Michigan.

It is with no ordinary sorrow, it is with deep and sincere grief that we record the death of Bishop Harris, struck down, suddenly in the strength of his days, in the ripeness of his rare intellectual faculties, in the majestic maturity of a most noble manhood. He has fallen as he would have wished to fall, at his post of duty, fulfilling the functions of that prophetic office which he valued above every other title, rank and dignity. In his short life of seven and forty years he had accomplished much. While yet a youth he won distinction and a place of high trust as a soldier; when peace returned he was distinguished at the bar; entering the ministry at less than 30 years of age, he was quickly classed among the ablest of the clergy, and in less than twenty years he stood among the foremost bishops of the church. Doubtless his rare graces of person aided his wonderfully rapid promotion, but in him external graces were the natural expression of a gracious disposition. His exquisite courtesy was more than the gentleness of perfect breeding; it was the behavior of a generous and loving soul. His rare tact was beyond that of diplomacy; it was the unstudied art of inbred kindness and charity. Bold as he was, and strenuous, and resolute of purpose, he commanded the affectionate esteem of those who least agreed with him. Unfaltering in his friendships, he never lost a friend; it would be difficult to think he ever made an enemy.—*Churchman.*

A BUDGET OF GOOD ONES.

A Philadelphia umbrella firm has suspended work pending a holding bid for a rainy day.—*Pittsburg Chronicle.*

"Yes," said Mr. Knowitall, "that is Latin for 'deep sea bass.' Basso profonda was Julius Cæser's favorite fish."—*Harper's Bazar.*

New York consumes 50,000 melons a day during the season. No wonder that her population doubles so rapidly.—*Boston Transcript.*

She—If you would buy me that lovely diamond necklace it would be just heavenly!

He (dryly)—Haven't you any earthly wishes?—*Jewellers' Weekly.*

Gotham Girl—Wasn't it awful! A farmer in Nebraska was entombed in a well for eight days.

Colonel Kentuck—My Lord! Eight days with nothing to drink but water?—*The Cartoon.*

Woman (to tramp)—I kin give you a pair of my old man's cast off shoes. They don't han'some very much, but you'll find 'em easy.

Tramp (drawing himself up)—Madam, do you take me for a table d'hote waiter?

Stroke oar (describing a recent college boat race—We felt confident all the time that if only our wind held out, we'd come out ahead.

Miss Simplicity—Oh, then it was a sailboat race? And did the wind hold out?—*Harper's Bazar.*

Broker—I'm sorry, Uncle Rastus, that I can't do anything for you this morning, but charity, you know, begins at home.

Uncle Rastus—All right, sah. I'll call around at yo' house this ebenin' about 7, sah.—*Time.*

Three of the admirers of a pretty Burlington girl called on her the same evening, and as she answered the bell in person for the fourth call she took the opportunity of hanging a placard on the doorbell—"This is my busy night.—*Burlington Free Press.*

Brown—Have you seen Robinson recently, Dumley? I hear he has been sick.

Dumley—Yes; I saw him this morning.

Brown—How is he?

Dumley—By thunder, I forgot to ask him. I just said, "How are you, old man?" and passed on.—*Tyne.*

A Bad Blunder.—First Train Robber (in the West)—What train did you stop last night?

Second Robber—Overland Express goin' West.

First Robber—Git much?

Second Robber—Naw; chock full o' people comin' home from the Eastern summer resorts.—*The Cartoon.*

Mr. Longcurls—My dear, can't you suggest a title for a little poem I've written? I will read it to you: "I am sad to-night, sad, love—"

Mrs. Longcurls (who is not poetical)—Don't read your rot to me. Call it "An Imbecile's Balderdash;" and, here, take this money and buy ten pounds of liver and four mackerel and be sure and smell 'em.—*Texas Siftings.*

Applicant (in editorial rooms)—Yes, sir, I am anxious to make journalism my profession, but I cannot work on Sunday.

Editor—You could have Sunday off, if you desired.

Applicant—Thank you, and one thing more, I am not willing to lie.

Editor—Humph! Drop in after the campaign.—*The Cartoon.*

Bagley (sternly)—Aurelia, let this thing stop right here. Mr. De Twirliger—

Aurelia—Oh, paw! do you forbid Arthur the house?

Bagley—He may come every night in the week, if he pleases, but he shall not bring his dog into my parlor. Last night its howling kept me awake for an hour.

Aurelia—Why, paw! that was Arthur singing a selection from "Erminie."—*Harper's Bazaar.*

Like Father, Like Son.

San Francisco Chronicle.

The small kid came up to his mother about 8 o'clock:

"Please, ma, may I go out to-night?"

"No."

"But I have an important engagement."

"Oh, you have. What is it?"

"I have to go to my club."

"What club?"

"My Democratic club."

"What do you do at your club?"

"Oh, we do like pa and his club. We swear at the Republicans."

Unnecessary Worry.

It was getting late when the girl said shyly: "You look worried about something, Mr. Harkinton." "I am," he replied. "I have in my pocket a $50,000 package of government bonds which I foonishly forgot to deposit to-day, and—aside from that I—I love you so devotedly, Miss Shermerhorn, I am afraid to learn my fate." "As for the bonds, Mr. Harkinton," repied the girl, with a business air, "papa has a safe in the house; and regarding the—the other matter, why—why, I think so many of us are apt to borrow trouble, Mr. Harkington."—*New York Sun.*

FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY
Use Horsford's Acid Phosphate.
Dr. A. M. BILBY, Mitchell, Dak., says: "I have used it in a number of cases of nervous debility, with very good results."

THE GREAT AMERICAN CRAZE.

JUST NOW IT IS EXEMPLIFIED IN THE SEVERAL GAMES OF CHANCE SO LIBERALLY PATRONIZED.

The North Takes to Stocks and Grain, While the South Holds to Its Beloved Louisiana State Lottery — Something About General Jubal Early, the Old Confederate Leader, and His Connection With Lotteries.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., June 14, 1888.—Last Tuesday morning no one was on the street who could by any possibility remain indoors. Those who were out walked slowly and hugged the shady side of the street. It was 10 o'clock when an old man pushed aside the swinging doors of a house on St. Charles street and stepped out to the sidewalk.

It was old General Jubal Early, of Lynchburg, Va., and the Louisiana lottery.

Although not a resident of the city General Early is perhaps as well known a figure here as he is in Lynchburg, for he comes here every month to superintend the drawings of the state lottery, and so, as he crosses the sunny street with two little cotton bags carried in one hand behind the bent back, every one in sight stops to look at him. People crane their necks out of the street car windows to get a glimpse of him; shop-keepers leave their counters to gaze at the bent figure, a confederate Father Time, picking his way across the cobblestones. The old gentleman makes straight for the academy of music, which is on the opposite side of the street from the building he has just left—the office of the Louisiana State lottery.

A party of us had been sitting in the Commercial club the night before discussing everything from politics down or up to Creole cuisine when the conversation turned upon the lottery, and the passion of the Latin races for the games of chance. A young man from Iowa remarked that in Louisiana, at least, the lottery seemed to have a legitimate business status; that it was recognized as a factor in the commercial world.

"And why not?" broke in Colonel Dan Wilson, twisting his huge bulk about to a more comfortable position in his favorite easy chair. "The lottery has been recognized by the state government for a quarter of a century, and its contributions to the school and general fund of the state has been such that the latter could not very well maintain certain necessary institutions without its aid. The proprietors simply turned the public's inherent passion for chance to the account of the state and themselves, guaranteeing the people against fraud by conducting the business of the lottery upon strictly business principles. There is no room for sentiment in this matter. The passion for chance exists everywhere, and the incorporation of the lottery company simply, as I say, protected the people from actual fraud. Previous to this the public had been swindled out of millions of dollars by irresponsible people who conducted lotteries in an underhand and fraudulent way, and who often decamped with the cash without even turning the wheel. It is not strange, then, that a responsible body of men should organize an institution which should stand between the people and the scamps who would cheat them, and it is still less strange that the state, having the interest of the people at heart, to say nothing of substantial actualities received annually, should not only authorize but foster an institution of this kind. The act under which the lottery was incorporated is an interesting one, as showing under what circumstances the lottery came into existence. Here, John, bring me the statutes, that big sheep-skin book," and when the negro had brought the lawbook the colonel opened it and read:

ARTICLE 1. The name and title of this corporation shall be the Louisiana State Lottery company, and the domicile thereof shall be in the city of New Orleans, state of Louisiana.

ARTICLE 2. The object and purposes of this corporation are:

1. The protection of the state against the great losses heretofore incurred by sending large amounts of money to foreign countries for the purchase of lottery tickets and devices, thereby impoverishing our own people.

2. To establish a solvent and reliable home institution for the sale of lottery policy, and combination tickets, devices, and certificates, fractional parts thereof at terms and prices in just proportion to the prizes drawn, and to insure perfect fairness and justice in the distribution of such prizes.

3. To provide means to raise a fund for educational and charitable purposes for the citizens of Louisiana.

ARTICLE 3. The capital stock of this corporation shall be $1,000,000, represented by 10,000 shares of $100 each.

There were provisions for a board of directors composed of seven stockholders, and the corporation was given all the corporate rights to sue and be sued, etc. The duration of its existence was fixed at twenty-five years. In consideration of the privileges thus granted and guaranteed, the company on its part agreed to the following:

ARTICLE 5. SEC. 1. The corporation shall pay to the state of Louisiana, the sum of $40,000 per annum, which sum shall be payable quarterly in advance from and after the first day of January, 1869, to the state auditor, who shall deposit the same in the treasury of the state, and which sum shall be credited to the educational fund; and said corporation shall be exempt from all other taxes and licenses of any kind whatever, whether from the state, parish, or municipal authorities.

SECTION 2. The corporation shall furnish bonds to the auditor in the sum of $50,000 as security for prompt and punctual payment of the sum set forth in the preceding section.

"And so on, and so on," continued the colonel.

"The election of officers is provided for, and the company is given the sole right to maintain a lottery in the state of Louisiana for twenty-five years from January, 1869. About eighteen years ago, however, the new state constitution was adopted. By this the monopoly privileges of the company were abrogated and the business thrown open, provided each charter of privileges shall pay not less than $40,000 per annum of money into the treasury of the state; and provided further, that all charters shall cease and expire on the first of January, 1895, from which time all lotteries are prohibited in the state.

"The $40,000 per annum now provided by law to be paid by the Louisiana State Lottery company, according to the provisions of its charter, granted in the year 1868, shall belong to the charity hospital of New Orleans, and the charter of said company is recognized as a contract binding on the state for the period therein specified, except its monopoly clause, which is hereby abrogated and all the laws contrary to the provisions of this article is declared null and void, provided said company shall file a written renunciation of all its monopoly features in the office of the secretary of state within 60 days after the ratification of this constitution.

"Of the additional sum raised by licenses on lotteries the hospital at Shreveport receives $5,000 yearly, and the remaining sum shall be divided each year among the several parishes in the state for the benefit of their schools.

So, sir, you see why the Louisiana State lottery is a recognized factor in Louisiana commerce, and if you can go anywhere on earth and find a set of men whose commercial standing in the community in which they live is any better than that of the lottery directors you are welcome to their acquaintance, and are to be congratulated."

It was proposed that we visit the drawing of the day following, and Colonel Wilson extended an invitation to sit with the commissioners on the stage and observe at close range the manner in which the drawing was done. There would be an additional interest, he said, from the fact that it was a grand drawing, with the capital prize of $300,000 in the wheel. This is the way that I came to be crossing St. Charles street just as old Jubal Early hobbled along with the two cotton bags in his hand. One of these sacks contained the 836 prizes—that is, the tickets with the amounts printed theron; the other contained the tickets the numbers of which drew the prizes at the last monthly drawing. Both these bags were filled a month ago, the necks tied with cord and bound with slips of paper, on the inside folds of which are the autographs of General Early and Beauregard, and sealed with wax and stamped with a private signet. They have remained locked in a private vault in the lottery office until the hand of General Early took them up once more and carried them across the street.

Every one in New Orleans buys lottery tickets. The sale is not confined, as some people imagine to the low or the ignorant, but is common to all classes. Portions of the same ticket are often held by merchants in the North and the "poor whites" of Mississippi; by the most conservative creole families of New Orleans and by the voodoo negroes of upper St. Louis street. The company has its agents in every town in the country; Mexico is dotted with them. You can find the tickets on sale in Europe; you can buy them in Alexandria and in Yokohama. But at New Orleans is the headquarters of the whole scheme. In every cigar store and liquor store, in every grocery and drug store you can buy the little green or purple tickets as easily as you can purchase a cigarette, a glass of claret, a pound of sugar, or quinine pill. At hundreds of points about the city you can see fixed to walls and telegraph poles little pine show-cases containing the alluring tickets strung on wires and offered for sale. There are men who do nothing else but sell the chances and you can see their signs, "Lucky Chance Store," "Lucky Number Agency," etc., enticing people to try their luck in the lottery. Each agent keeps account of the prizes drawn on tickets sold by him, and lists of such numbers and prizes are seen, shown outside the window, as an advertisement and inducement to buy at that particular place. The day before the drawing the tickets are hawked about the streets by peddlers, who call out: "Here's your lottery tickets! Drawing to-morrow."

People invest in the lottery as a matter of fact. For twenty-nine and one-half days they live in hope, exhilarating, buoyant hope. For half a day they are somewhat disappointed, but, pah! what have they lost? Only a dollar generally, and they try it again. Who knows but they will win next time. Did not Ambrose Patin, the locksmith on Toutouse street, win $5,000? To be sure he lost it next week on a cotton exchange, but that was his own fault; and there was Mme. Sophie Bois, who used to work in the artificial flower store on the Rue Royal. How could she have started that magnificent undertaking establishment on Magazine street if she had not won $1,000 last July? And so another twentieth ticket is bought and we live again in hope for another month. They say, it need never ruin a man—a dollar a month is only two bits a week. That means one pint less of St. Julian a month or a few less cigars, and then look at the possibilities, *ma foi!* Who would hesitate? No one ever seems disheartened or downcast at his monthly failure to win a prize, though months may stretch into years of investment without returns. The people go to the drawing, listen to hear which number has won the prize, and when it is over tear up their old ticket and start out to purchase one of the new issues.

Jules, leaning over the table in the cafe, says to Aristide: "What luck?" His friend replies expressively with a shrug of the shoulders.

Marie, meeting her friend Lucille at Spanish Fork, kisses her rapturously and says: "Congratulations, ma cherie. Your bon fortune still attends you, I see." Lucille has been lucky and Canal street will soon see some new costumes.

The tickets are spoken of as a staple article of food would be in other localities. They almost pass for legal tender. The negroes, with their usual love of chance, are large and regular buyers, mostly of the twentieth tickets. The porter as he brushes your clothes insinuates that he is saving all his tips to purchase his regular monthly ticket; the bootblack shining your bootwear hints that he only lacks a quarter to make up the sum necessary to buy his "lot'ry chance;" the barber scraping your chin asks if you have bought your chance yet, and at last, wearied of the continual repetition and amazed at the power of the lottery scheme, you invest a dollar in it just to discover where the power of the fascination lies—and you find out.

We followed the old Confederate leader into the the theater, down the middle aisle and up a temporary incline to the stage, where the work of the drawing was to take place. There waiting him sat Gen. Beauregard and the assistant commissioners, the recording clerk and the four little boys who, blindfolded, take the prizes and the tickets from the wheels. To the right of the stage stood a "wheel" over four feet in diameter. It was more like a bass drum than a wheel, the circle being formed of a continuous strip of wood about eighteen inches wide; the sides are of glass. It is held up free from the floor by a stout frame of iron and is made to revolve on a large iron axle, on each end of which was a stout crank. Two negroes dragged upon the stage a pair of large boxes, out of which they took eight large bags, each with a capacity of over a bushel. Each bag was brought to General Early, who carefully examined it, especially the seal, and then cut the strings which bound the necks. He also cut the seal which had held similar to those around the necks of the small bags brought in by General Early. The autographs on these slips of paper were closely scrutinized. As he finished the inspection of each bag it was lifted by the negroes and emptied into the large wheel through a door in the wooden rim. This operation was closely watched by the old men. When they were thoroughly dry the wheel was first half filled of tickets. These tickets are slips of stout paper, four inches long by two inches wide, each one containing a number from one to 100,000. The figures are printed in large full-face characters which, when the ticket is held up, can be plainly distinguished by a large part of the audience. Each ticket is tightly rolled and thrust into a tiny hollow cylinder of gutta percha about the thickness of a lead pencil and about an inch and a half long. The last to be put in were those which had been drawn out against the prizes at the last drawing, and which had been preserved since that time. The little door was then shut and the darkies were told to "roll." The wheel was vigorously turned both ways several times, the little black cylinders being thoroughly mixed in the operation. The other little bag was then given to General Beauregard, who paid his sole attention to the prize wheel. This is about two feet in diameter, and has a rim of brass instead of wood. The prizes were dumped into the small wheel and the door closed. These tickets represent the money the prizes are worth, and all the complex correspondence is recorded, is one that for its thoroughness and exactness would delight the hart of any accountant. The mail received especially that of the end and the beginning of the month, often amounts to 15,000 pieces a day. Remittances by letter are in the hands of one set of clerks, who do nothing but separate the receipts and record them; another set calling for orders for special numbers or requests, the granting of which would violate the regulations of the company, fall into the hands of another relay of clerks. Still a third set record the address of every person and the ticket directed in the envelopes. The envelopes are compared back with the address, and the enclosure is then sealed up and mailed. So perfect is the system of checks that a mistake or a discrepancy cannot pass one set of clerks without being detected. The payment of prizes is made in coin, check or draft, by another class of clerks. The mailing and folding department is an important one. The printed list of prize drawings has been sent to every patron by nightfall on the day of the drawing. In order to prevent delay, and also to maintain regular habits among its clerks, the company spreads a series of lunches, beginning at 11 o'clock, to which the clerks go, twenty at a time, till all have dined. It takes a good deal of the manager's time to keep sufficient tickets ordered up. The tickets are ingeniously printed with delicate water marks that defy counterfeiting. One clerk does nothing but devote his attention to the "odd cents" department. This is the dead-letter department of the lottery, where all the unsigned remittances are received. Hundreds of letters unsigned, without any locality clue to the writer's identity, are received every year, and these letters with the money they contain are deposited in two large chests in one of the vaults. Before putting it away for good, however, every effort is made to trace the writer, and several thousands of dollars have now accumulated in this way, and it is rapidly increasing.

The Louisiana lottery is merely another phase of the speculative in American human nature. There is taste in speculation as in other things. In the North use grain and provisions; here in the South the lottery is the basis. They know the chances and they perceive the advantages of their system. As one creole said to me:

"Why should not I buy lottery tickets? I know the scheme is safe. Our best men are stockholders; two of our old generals are the commissioners. There are 100,000 tickets and 8,000 prizes. Thirty to one. That is good. Then, too, the working goes on in plain sight. I once gave a broker in your town $150 to do what he could for me in wheat. Two days later he came to me and said: 'You were on the wrong side of the market. You lost.' That is all the consolation I had. Here we can see the tickets shuffled and the prizes drawn, and we are willing to take our chances in a thing that we understand and which we have confidence in. Truly, why not?"—*Chicago (Ill.) Times.*

A Shrewd Boy.

"I like the boy who hired his sister to make his shirts," said the Republican orator at a political meeting in Maine the other evening. "Some one said to the boy, 'You could have taken those shirts to the factory and had them made as well as your sister made them, and saved $2 on the dozen.' 'Yes,' said the boy protectionist, 'Sister Sally got a good price, I know, but she always pays me well for what I do for her. That $2 bill is still under the same roof with me, and if sickness or trouble, or hard luck comes to any of our family, that money is there in the house.'"

Unconscious Sarcasm.

"Lenny," said his maiden aunt, "you should eat the barley in your soup or you'll never get a man." "Lenny, looking up innocently inquired: "Is that what you eat t for, aunty?"

—A perfect specific—Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.

OUR WEEKLY SALAD.

IT is absolutely true that there is really no perfectly new thought or idea. It may seem so for a time, but by and by the knowledge will crop up that the same thing or what involves a like principle, has been known in the world before. Take Edison's phonograph, for instance. It is said that a young Frenchman invented a similar affair between 30 and 40 years ago, the description of which reads almost like that of our own wizard's instrument. The telephone was anticipated two or three centuries ago by some simple little device in England, and the prophecy made that it might become of great importance if perfected, but it was lost sight of, and the world was without this wonderful means of communication until within a comparatively few years, so few that even yet it seems almost like a fairy tale, this hearing of voices over miles and miles of space.

Soon the Winter will be coming,
And the icy winds will blow;
And the landscape 'round about us
Will be mantled deep in snow.

Then our ears will be frost-bitten,
And we'll want to shed the gore
Of that fiend of freezing weather
Who will never shut the door.

Then will thoughts go flying backward
To those days gone by so sweet!
When the harvest winds went whispering
Through the whiskers of the wheat.
—*Puck.*

A COLLECTION of great men's chairs was recently sold in London, which was said to be very interesting. Shakespeare's was the plainest of them all, and was a little stiff arm-chair of oak, thought to be that in which he wrote. An elaborate chair, luxurious and well padded, belonged to John Gay. It was provided with broad and well-stuffed arms and seat, with branches for candles at the elbows. A flap for a desk and a drawer in the seat for pens, ink and paper completed this elaborate chair of learning. Walter Savage Lander had a huge hair of rough oak, with stout arms. Byron had a handsome Louis XIV. chair, well stuffed and covered with red Utrecht velvet. But genius burned in them all alike, and the reflection of their talents invest their chairs with an undying interest and value, while the bodies of those who once owned them have long since moldered to dust.

IT has been discovered that it is possible to fish with electricity and a pocket dynamo bids fair to supersede the can of angle worms, fishing tackle and the minnow pail. The United States steamer Albatross has been fitted with electric fishing lights for the purpose of scientific research among these dwellers of the deep. Preliminary experiments have revealed the fact that fish are curious as well as mortals and will come to the surface in shoals to investigate this unwonted radiance and in this way are easily caught in the nets. It is, however, hardly possible that every small boy will be provided with a pocket dynamo, consequently the fish-line and hook with "worms for bait" will not soon lose its well established popularity.

THE knack of shop-window dressing has really become a fine art, and anyone possessing talent for this branch of business is sure to be well paid and never out of employment. The fancy for elaborate window dressing was taken from the French, though the Americans are fast becoming proficient in the art. Two things are necessary: A sense of color in masses and by contrast, and an appreciation of the value of forms repeated. Take for instance a window dressed entirely with hosiery, either arranged with startling contrasts of color or all in one shade, hanging in symmetrical lines and uniformly folded. The window invariably attracts attention either from the waves of glowing color or its harmonous sameness. The same idea may be repeated with different articles and the success of a shop-keeper is greatly augmented by the tasteful dressing of his windows. Anything which is startling or artistic enough to catch the eye of the passer by immediately acts as a bait which draws the customers in. Early spring is the time windows put on a summery aspect which sets one to thinking of the warm days to come, when muslin and light gear will be the only wearing apparel comfortable, and immediately one flattens the nose against the shop window and choses the spring suit or summer muslin. When the days grow shorter and the nights and mornings cool, out come the woolens, furs, feathers and jackets to take on a wintry air which proves as enticing as its summer sisters. The modern streets of shops have really become artistic affairs—lined on on either side with their glowing lines of windows. There is always something to be seen while a lover of the beautiful must have his tastes gratified by changing pictures of form and color which vary with each advancing step.

IT is said that the Americans take to dancing more quickly than any other nation. It comes naturally to the American child to dance with ease and grace, and there are many of them who seem to have tripped the light fantastic toe from the time they left the cradle. The English are notoriously clumsy dancers. It seems to be almost an impossibility for an Englishman to acquire the American method of dancing, technically known as the glide. He experiences a difficulty in keeping his feet upon the floor and is prone to hop up and down like that other importation from the queen's dominions, the English sparrow. The German is fond of indulging in the waltz-cobasch style, while the French man is predisposed to the light, springy motion, utterly dissimilar to the gliding step. But it is said that to really study the poetry of motion one should be a looker on, a wall flower in an American ball room where alone is found the willowy, graceful movements of a perfect waltzer.

STOLEN SMILES.

What the Wits on the Newspapers Are Saying.

Grigson (who has tripped up his friend Prof. Grumpson's campstool just as the latter was sitting down on it)—Hi! Don't! It's no good cutting up rough, you know—I inherited a tendency to practical joking, and can't help it—you said so yourself!

Grumpson—Quite so, my dear fellow, you're not to blame a bit! But I've inherited a tendency to kick practical jokers, and can't help it either. (Kicks him.)—*Punch.*

"What is their great loss is my immediate gain," said the minister softly to himself, as he blithely pocketed the customary marriage fee.—*Somerville Journal.*

There is many a slip 'twixt the cup and the lip. The safest way is to drink out of a bottle.—*Merchant Traveler.*

"A wild girl is running at large in the forests of Louisiana." Perhaps if her pursuers were to set a bustle, properly baited, they might capture her without further trouble.—*New Haven News.*

Many a man who is unable to open the door with a latch key accomplishes the desired result by means of a fry in a box.—*Merchant Traveler.*

"And they parted," says a novelist in speaking of a couple, one of whom left for California and the other for England. We don't see how they could have avoided it. They really had to part.

Washington has a "summer home for cats. It is said to be surrounded by a caterwaul."—*Norristown Herald.*

Looking Very Much Like a Speculator.

Husband—"It looks like rain, my dear. Don't you think we had better take an umbrella?"

Wife—"Oh, no; we don't want to be bothered with it."

Husband—"You take great risks, my love."

Wife—"I know I do. If I were a man I would be a bold speculator. I would never be content, like you, to do an ordinary, hundrum business that would just bring me a living."

An hour later the couple were standing in a narrow doorway, with the rain beating fiercely in.

Wife—"How do I look?"

Husband—"Very much like a speculator, sharer of my joys and sorrows."

Had No Right to Talk.

"Nice suit of clothes you've got on," said a young man to a club friend. "Where did you get them?"

"They belong to my room-mate. I borrowed them from him."

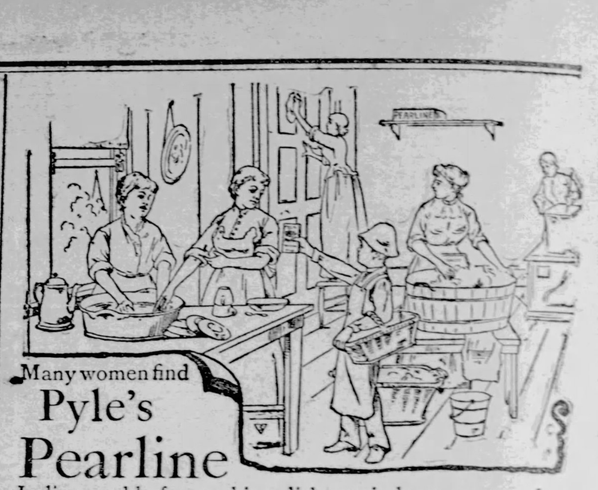
"Humph, I never thought you'd get down to wearing another man's clothes."

"Well, you needn't say a word. People who live in glass houses, you know."

"What do you mean by that?"

"Your tailor told me only yesterday that those clothes you have on belong to him."—*Merchant Traveler.*

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.



Many women find
Pyle's
Pearline
Indispensable for washing dishes, windows, carpets, cleaning house, etc., etc., but because of its wonderful cleansing properties are afraid to have their clothes washed with it. Well, in the past ten years the consumption of Pearline has exceeded 150,000,000 packages, and no complaints, but numerous letters praising it. Why, because PEARLINE is absolutely harmless in its place, and one of the best places to put it is in the wash tub. You can soak your finest linens and laces in Pearline and water for a month with perfect safety. That's as much Pearline as they would get if they were washed in it once a week for twenty years. We could not afford to spend our time and money in telling the public, through the newspapers, a single thing about Pearline that would not stand the test; and the sooner you test it, the sooner you'll know that PEARLINE will do more than we claim for it. It is as pure and harmless as the finest imported castile soap. It's success has brought out many dangerous imitations. Beware of them. JAMES PYLE, New York.

The Camp Fire.

(Contributions from the old soldiers are earnestly solicited by the editor of the CAMP FIRE. No matter if you cannot write a lengthy history of your lives, for we much prefer short, lively sketches, personal and historical. All communications will be attended to, and to contributor will be overlooked. We do not want anything from the records, as we are supplied with a full set.)

THE GRAY COAT UNDER THE BLUE.

GEORGE W. BUNGAY.

Will the soldier, too brave to desert or deceive,
Who returned from the war with an empty sleeve,
True as steel to the war-torn standard stars,
Whose diploma of honor is written in scars,
Stand square on his crutches and vote at the polls
For the man whom the will of the rebel controls?
Not while the day shines, or the night brings the dew,
Will he vote for the gray coat under the blue!

The chain of the slave has been broken, and he,
No longer a chattel, is human and free;
He has hope in his heart, and a freeman's right,
The baptism of blood made his charter white.
The ballot he holds in his ebony hand
Must be cast, and be counted "brave lords of the land,"
Why, the negro sees where the bullets went through,
That the rebel's gray coat is worn under the blue.

Our free land is at peace with all the wide world,
Our flag is unchallenged wherever unfurled;
Our fratricide bondage has broken at last,
And we owe not a debt that we can not pay.
Shall we turn our triumphs grand into defeat?
Now the battle is won, shall we fly in retreat?
We will stand by our flag ever faithful and true,
Undeceived by the gray coat under the blue.

The flags of the foe have been trailed in the dust;
Shall they be returned, or retained in our trust?
The musket is silent and hangs in eclipse,
Where the spiders have woven a web on its lips.
The birds have built nests in the cannon's cool maw,
Now the North and the South like brothers can vote.
And we hold out our hands to all men that are true,
Who wear not the gray coat under the blue.

SEVEN TENNESSEE BROTHERS

Are Loyal Defenders of the Union—Tennessee will Break the Solid South.

EDITOR CAMP FIRE:—I am a subscriber to the BLADE. I like it very much, because it is a bold and able defender of Republican principles and a friend to the soldier. I belonged to Co. B, 1st Tenn. Vol. Cav. I would like to add a chip to the CAMP FIRE. I love to hear from my old comrades, but I have not seen anything in the CAMP FIRE from my old regiment or any other regiment that I was associated with. I saw an article from Comrade Keek, of the 3d Missouri cavalry, headed, "A Loyal Missouri Family," stating that his father had six sons in the Union army, so I will tell you of a loyal Tennessee family. James Jackson, sr., living in Hancock county, Tenn., on what was known as Jackson's Hill, near Brays' Postoffice, had eight sons, and seven of them were in the Union army. John, Henry, William and Isham Jackson belonged to company B, 1st Tennessee cavalry. John and Henry Jackson were afterwards promoted to L

Question Bureau.

1. The true name and postoffice address must be given in all cases, but, when specially requested, they will not be published.

2. No attention will be paid to mathematical problems, questions of grammatical construction, or inquiries regarding the reliability of individuals, firms or corporations.

3. Communications for this department MUST be written on a separate sheet, directed to the "Question Bureau," and contain not more than three questions. Do not ask a question and then proceed to argue it. If we can answer it, and it is considered of general interest, it will be answered, if it is useless to request an answer in the "next issue." The Question Bureau is always full, and we are usually two or three weeks behind.

4. This department is not intended to settle party disputes or decide bets. Replies to questions are intended to be of general interest, and no one has the right to DEMAND a reply. Do not request an answer by mail.

5. No question will receive the SLIGHTEST attention unless the first and third rules above are STRICTLY complied with.

Miscellaneous.

254—W. A. T., Lamar, Mo.:

What is the amount of revenue collected on tobacco in all its forms?

The amount of revenue receipts for tobacco from all sources per year will amount to about $28,000,000. The total receipts for the last 23 years was $717,873,343. There are 638,841 acres planted to tobacco, producing 472,661,159 pounds. Kentucky ranks first in tobacco growing, with over 250,000 acres planted, producing about 175,000,000 pounds, valued at about $12,000,000, or $50 an acre, $6.50 per 100 pounds, with a cost of producing 100 pounds about $3.

255—W. H. M., Warren, R. I.:

Why is it that the South has so much larger representation than the North in proportion to its population?

Because the colored population is counted and not allowed a fair representation at the polls.

256—Davis F. Ono, Wyo. Ter.: Your best plan is to write to the American consul at the port in South America where you think your son landed. Ask him to make inquiries of other consuls.

257—Mrs. N. F. Clark, Franklin, Neb.:

Are the French claims pending before Congress?

Yes.

258—W. L. B., Eagleville, Mo.:

Please state the attitude of the Republican party toward trusts.

The plank in the platform of the Republican party against trusts reads as follows: "We declare our opposition to all combinations of capital organized in trusts or otherwise to control arbitrarily the condition of trade among our citizens; and we recommend to Congress and the state legislatures, in their respective jurisdictions, such legislation as will prevent the execution of all schemes to oppress the people by undue charges on their supplies, or by unjust rates for the transportation of their products to market."

259—Subscriber, Greenfield, Ill.:

This government has never had entirely free trade or even an approach to it.

260—Mrs. E. F. W., Visalia, Cal.:

Please explain the new language Volapuk.

You will find an article in the BLADE of Nov. 24, 1887, on this subject. Volapuk is made up of all the languages of Europe, in which words are formed from monosyllables.

261—W. O. S. Monroe, Iowa:

Was James G. Blaine ever drafted during the war, and did he furnish a substitute.

During the years of 1861 and 1862 the time of the war James G. Blaine was Speaker of the House in the Maine legislature. No authentic record of his having been drafted found.

262—Mrs. R. J. B., Bellevue, Neb.:

Will you please give the dates of U. S. coins upon which premium is offered?

Read the article on coins in the BLADE of December 8, 1887.

263—P. W. K., Corinth, Kan.:

The future of the Pension bills to receive proper attention is attributed to the Chairman of the Committee on Pensions.

264—F. S., Unionville, Mich.:

Are there any schools in the country that teach civil engineering as a specialty?

Any of the large colleges have a regular class of civil engineering in their scientific courses. West Point Military Academy is the most thorough.

265—A. H., Westfield, Ind.:

1. Who are the interstate commerce commissioners? 2. Have any births ever occurred in the White House? 3. Please give the words of Cleveland's recommendation to Congress relative to the return of the rebel flags.

1. Thomas M. Cooley, William R. Morrison, Augustus Schoonmaker, Aldace F. Walker, Judge Bragg and Edward A. Moseley. 2. There is no record of any birth in the White House, and not likely to be in the next four years. 3. Adjutant General Drum gave an order for the return of the rebel flags, which was approved by the President.

266—A. L. E., Dent, O.:

1. Do we receive any heat from the stars? 2. Can the shadow of any other planet besides the earth be cast upon our moon?

1. No, though self luminary, the heat is not sufficient to reach the immense distance between the stellar system and the earth. 2. No. If the earth was without water and clear, however, the same shadows would appear, as are noticed in the various aspects of the attendant satellites of other planets.

267—D. L. M., Post Oak, Mo.:

1. What per cent of the entire production of corn is used for distilling liquors? 2. What per cent is used of the tobacco produced for mechanical and medical purposes?

1. Of the corn crop, 1887, 32 per cent is retained in the United States for consumption. About one-half of this is used in distilling liquor. 2. A nominal per cent.

268—D. S., Atwood, O.:

Please give the number of Republicans and Democrats in each house of the present Congress, and give a full text of the Mills bill.

Senate, 37 Democrats and 39 Republicans. House, 170 Democrats, 152 Republicans, 2 Independents and 1 vacancy. Total number of members, 325. Members of the 49th Congress re-elected to the 50th, 193. The Mills bill has been published in full in the BLADE.

269—C. A., ——:

What is the effect of duty on philosophical instruments?

Philosophical instruments are made mostly in Germany, and the duties accordingly increase the cost to the user in the United States.

270—C. M.: An attempt was made to pass a law giving a pension to the widows of soldiers of the Revolutionary war, but it was not carried successfully into effect.

271—H. S. B., Perkinsville, Ind.:

1. Please publish that part of Cleveland's letter of acceptance in 1884 in regard to temperance and prohibition; 2, also a song entitled "The Sword of Bunker Hill;" 3, also the war record of Thomas A. Hendricks.

1. He made no reference to temperance or prohibition. 2. We cannot publish songs. 3. He had no war record. He was a member of the United States Senate during the rebellion.

272—H. B. B., Brazoria, Tex.:

Please publish the Union Labor platform.

The labor platform has been published in the BLADE. Its leading features are as follows: It holds that all political power is inherent in the people, and free government, founded on their authority and established for their benefit; that all the citizens are equal in political rights, entitled to the largest religious and political liberty compatible with the good order of society, and also to the use and enjoyment of the fruits of their labor and talents, and no man, or set of men is entitled to exclusive and separate privileges from the government, but in consideration of public services; that it is the duty of the government to establish a just standard of distribution of capital and labor, by providing a purely national circulating medium, based on the faith and resources of the nation, issued directly to the people without the intervention of any system of banking corporations; that the national debt should be paid in good faith; that the burden of government should bear equally on all classes; that the public lands of the United States belong to the people; that Congress should modify the tariff laws so as to admit free such articles of common use as we can neither produce nor obtain in sufficient quantities, and mainly upon articles of luxury and upon such articles of manufacture as will, we having the raw materials, assist in further developing the resources of the country; that Chinese labor is an evil and should be prohibited by legislation; that an eight hour law be passed for laborers; that contract labor be abolished in prisons; reform in the civil service of the government; limiting the President to one term; granting general amnesty and restoring the Union on the basis of equality of rights and privileges; the subjection of the military to the civil authorities; and that fitness, and not political considerations, should be the only recommendation to public offices.

273—J. F. McH., Burlingame, Kan.: Your questions have been answered by the BLADE, and the public is familiar with the points you ask.

274—A. K. B., Omro, Wis.: To insure an answer in the QUESTION BUREAU you must be more explicit. State proper name and time of discussion of the bill.

275—J. D. C., Bolivar, Mo.: You will find your question answered in this column under the caption "T. J."

276—W. U., Parsons, Kan.:

What is the cause of the dead times, and how much less money is there in circulation than there was a few years ago? How much is in circulation to each inhabitant?

Times are not dead. Notwithstanding the fact that over $100,000,000 is stored in the United Treasury taken from the circulating medium the country was never in a more prosperous condition. The circulation of money to each citizen of the United States is estimated at about $12.

277—T. J. Flanagan, Ill.:

How many states in the Union are there today that have adopted prohibition and what party was in power at the time of its adoption?

Several states have had prohibition since 1855 but a majority have declared it unconstitutional. Maine has a prohibitory law reenacted in 1858 by a Democratic legislature, Minnesota has a modified law, by Democrats; Rhode Island has a law amended in 1853 and ratified by the people, Democratic legislature; Vermont still clings to the prohibitory law enacted by the Whigs on November 23, 1852; Deanware has the Maine law; Iowa has a beer clause; Nebraska has a modified high license law; New Hampshire enforces the law passed July 14, 1855, by the American and Republican legislature; Kansas has a total prohibition law passed by a vote of the people, with a Republican legislature, other states have bills before the legislatures and active measures are being taken to secure prohibitory clauses in the constitutions of nearly all the states.

278—F. T. T., Omro, Wis.:

The Republican party has a clean record on the temperance question and by referring to the *Congressional Globe* you will find the temperance legislation favored by the party.

279—L. F. M., Knoxville, Tenn.:

Please answer the following: 1. When was the prohibition law passed in Kansas. When was it voted on by the people, and when did the law take effect?

1. A prohibition law was first introduced in Kansas in October, 1878, and in November, 1880, an amendment to the state constitution was adopted by the vote of the people as follows: Article 15, Sec. 10, "The manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors shall be forever prohibited in this state, except for medical, scientific and mechanical purposes." The law went into effect in May, 1881.

280—H. A., Vincennes, Ind.:

1. Where is the *Matrimonial Times* published? 2. Who rang the "Liberty Bell" after the reading of the "Declaration of Independence?" 3. Give a receipt for making light bread? 4. I desire to go South on a boat in November. Could I get a position on the boat?

1. Chicago. 2. Independence bell was rung by an old man stationed there to await the signal from a boy stationed at the door of the hall. 3. Consult the Household department of the BLADE. 4. Take a boat on the Mississippi river. You can probably get work by applying to the captain of any of the river steamers. Ocean steamers have their regular crews, and unless you are familiar with salt water sailing you better leave them alone. One year properly improved on land is worth three years at sea in almost any capacity. It is a wretched life at best.

281—W. J., Rockford, Kan.:

Did not President Grant veto the bill to equalize the soldiers bounty bill? Also, the bill to equalize the bounty by giving soldiers 160 acres of land?

President Grant vetoed the bill to fix the status of certain Federal soldiers enlisting in the Union army from the states of Alabama and Florida, on July 14, 1870, in the second session of the 41st Congress. In the second session of the 42d Congress the following laws were passed under his administration with his approval: Providing that every volunteer, noncommissioned officer, private, musician, and artificer who enlisted in the service prior to July 22, 1861, and before the proclamation of the President, May 3, 1861, and was actually mustered before August 6, 1861, into any regiment, company, or battery, which was accepted by the War Department, shall be entitled to $100 bounty. The law for homesteads for soldiers and sailors provides that every honorably discharged private soldier and officer who served in the army during the rebellion for 90 days, or more, and every seaman and marine and officer who served in the marine corps or navy for 90 days, shall be entitled to a homestead of 160 acres of land, and shall be allowed six months after locating his homestead to commence his settlement and improvement.

282—C. O. K., Golconda, Ill.

Please publish a comparative statement of the running expenses of our government annually under the present administration and Arthur's.

The total net ordinary expenses including interest for Arthur's administration were: 1881, $259,651,639, the year 1882, $1257,981,410; for 1883, $265,408,107; for 1884, $244,126,244; Cleveland's administration 1885, $260,226,935; for 1886, $242,483,138; for 1887, $267,932,180. This year has not been made up at the present time.

283—R. A., New Douglas, Ill.

Is there such a thing as "The Farmers' Alliance," in Michigan and Iowa, instructed against the Republican party?

There is a National Farmers' Alliance, but they are not instructed for any political party. It is simply a society for self protection.

284—E. D. McA., Hamburgh, Tenn.

Write to the Secretary of the National Republican League New York city, and he will send you complete instructions.

285—H. C. R., Wetmore, Kan.:

What is the total sum collected for tariff at the different ports of the United States?

The customs revenue for 1887, amounted to, total receipts $217,286,893, value of goods imported $692,319,708, dutiable goods $458,098,637.

286—M. A. W., Paw Paw, Mich.:

Your questions are not adapted to the Question Bureau. Write to the license law regarding marriage in Michigan does not effect non-residents, who desire to take a chance in the matrimonial lottery.

287—T. J., Tangerine, Fla.:

Please give formula for making water-proof canvas.

Three baths are prepared as follows: The first, by dissolving one part neutral sulphate of alumina (concentrated lye) in cake in 10 parts cold water. Second, boil 1 part light resin, 1 part soda crystals and 10 parts water till the soda is dissolved; add ½ part common salt to separate the water and collect the soap, dissolve this soap with an equal amount of good palm oil soap in 30 parts water. This soap bath must be used hot. Third, bath consists of water only. Soak the fabric thoroughly in the first or alumina bath; next pass it through the soap bath, and lastly rinse in the water.

288—H. S., Lac Qui Parle, Minn.:

1. Do you know of any history of ancient Greece written by any scholar, not a pupil, so recently that Schliemann's discoveries have been made use of. 2. Are Schliemann's books originally written in English or translated from other languages?

1. None have been written. 2. They are written in German and translated into English.

289—J. M., Silver Creek, Neb.:

1. Is not the Democratic party responsible for the present high tariff, they being the cause of the rebellion? 2. What rate of interest did the public debt bear before the war? 3. What was the amount of money in the treasury March 4, 1861?

1. If the late war can be justly attributed to the Democratic party, your question might be answered yes. The acts of Congress where members of the two parties cast votes, should not at all times be pointed out as the action of the party in power. A party majority in the House is not always a majority on a bill under discussion. 2. The rate of interest varied subject to the different acts passed to regulate it. The interest charge for 1860 was $3,443,687 rate 5 and 6 per cent. 3. The amount of cash in the treasury in 1861 was $2,862,213. It was in this year that the bill to authorize a national loan of $250,000,000 was passed. You will find your tariff questions answered in the Bureau of this week.

290—J. M. C., Whitehead, N. C.:

Will the BLADE please publish a complete history of internal revenue, with the date and history of the enactment of the revenue laws and its present workings?

Read the answer to J. S. L., Aurora, Ill., in the BLADE of May 31.

291—W. T. Edwards, Wathena, Kan.:

Apply to the President of the New York Stock Exchange for the book in question.

292—G. A. G., Eustis, Fla.:

1. How long does it take to go to the Congo river in Africa? 2. Please give me some information about the country?

1. About one month by way of England. 2. The coast region of Congo is unhealthy because of its alluvial plains and forests, but the inland climate is comparatively salubrious. The soil produces in abundance an immense variety of tropical plants and fruits. Several species of grain unknown in Europe and America are raised on the banks of the rivers, the most valuable of which is, the *Iuka* or *Inna*, which yields a white and delicious bread. The principal products are, however, rice and maize, of which three crops are often raised annually. Prof. Smith in the expedition to Congo in 1816 brought home to Europe 620 species of plants and flowers, 250 of which are said to be altogether new. The elephant, lion, leopard, zebra, gazelle and antelope are the principal animals. The rivers are frequented by hippopotami, turtles and crocodiles, with excellent fish. No domestic animals are employed as beasts of burden or in the performance of agricultural labor. Sheep and horned cattle are scarce, but goats, hogs and poultry are plentiful. Among the reptiles are the boa and the flying lizard, which is deified by the natives. Ostriches peacocks and parrots are abundant. Some of the insects are very poisonous. The imports are chiefly from Europe, and American produce from Brazil. The exports consist principally of ivory, furs, and slaves, although the latter traffic is being discontinued since the abolition of slavery in Brazil. The natives of Congo are of ordinary stature. Their color and features are less strongly marked than those of other negroes, but they are both more indolent and less intelligent than the generality of their race. Polygamy is allowed and among them slavery is the punishment for all crimes except murder. When a chief dies they kill a certain number of slaves proportioned to his rank, that he may have attendants in the other world. Traces of pyrolatry are also observed among them. When a chief dies he is not succeeded by his son but by a brother or maternal uncle. The kingdom of Congo is divided into several provinces, each of which has its capital and chief, who owes feudal allegiance to a lord paramount at San Salvador. This potentate is styled the Lindy of Congo. The language is said to resemble that of the Caffres and Beechuanas. Congo is a poor place for an American.

295—A. T. C., ——:

1. At what time was slavery abandoned in the states north of Mason's and Dixon's line? 2. Give date of settlement of cities of the Ohio river. 3. Give an account of the Congo river.

1. Slavery was to be abolished in New York state after July 4, 1827; in Rhode Island, slavery was prohibited on May 13, but slavery existed there for a number of years, and the city of Newport gained a large amount of wealth as a result of profit in the slave trade. The prohibition of the slave trade in the Northern states under act of Congress of March 2, 1807, went into effect, and gradually its abolition took place until the traffic was confined to the Mississippi valley and Southern states. 2. In 1787 the first permanent settlement of Marietta was made, and Cincinnati followed later, in 1800, with a population of 750 inhabitants The Northwest Territory, as Ohio was then called, became popular among emigrants, and up to the period 1803, when it was admitted into the Union as a state, various small settlements were made along the entire length of the Ohio, growing rapidly into towns, that have merged into the large cities now located between Pittsburg and Cairo. 3. The Congo, or Zaire, is the largest river of Western Africa, south of the Niger. It has also been called the Barbela, but the native appellation is Moienzi Enzaddi, "the great river," or the river that absorbs all other rivers. Its source is unknown, but tradition among the natives places it in a marsh near the equator. It flows into the Atlantic ocean near Point Padron, and is from seven to ten miles wide and more than 160 fathoms deep at its mouth, with a velocity of five knots an hour. The Congo has been ascended by Europeans to a distance of 300 miles; H. M. Stanley, the African explorer, is supposed to be in the country of the Upper Congo at the present time, and grave fears are entertained for his safety. The Congo narrows are some 40 miles above a point 140 miles from the coast, where the tide is still perceptible, causing a rise and fall of 12 to 16 inches. Here the rise flows turbulently between steep banks of rock not more than 500 yards apart. Geographers estimate that the Congo drains an area of 800,000 square miles, the outflow of water is 1,800,000 cubic feet per second. This is greater than that of the Mississippi. It is regarded by some geographers as identical with the great river discovered by Livingstone in Central Africa.

The Tariff in the Platforms.

294—M. B. C., Laramie, Wyo.:

Please give for the benefit of BLADE readers an account of the tariff issues in platforms of the political parties for the last 20 years and the workings of the law.

The Republican platform for 1856 made no mention of the tariff, being mainly taken up with arraigning the opposite party for its part in "the crime against Kansas." The Democratic party of the same year declared "that justice and sound policy forbid the federal government to foster one branch of industry to the detriment of any other, or to enrich the interests of one portion to the injury of another portion of our common country;" also, "that no more revenue ought to be raised than is required to defray the necessary expenses of the government, and for the gradual but certain extinction of the public debt"—both of which remarks were unquestionably directed against the high tariff that was regarded as far more advantageous to the manufacturers of New England than to the planters of the South. The Republican platform in 1860 covered the subject by declaring "that, while providing revenue for the support of the general government by duties upon imports, sound policy requires such an adjustment of these imports so as to encourage the development of the industrial interests of the whole country; and we commend that policy of national exchange (i. e., a protective tariff) which secures to the workingmen liberal wages, to agriculture remunerative prices, to mechanics and manufacturers an adequate reward for their skill, labor and enterprise, and to the nation commercial prosperity and independence." Both of the Democratic platforms of that year, that is, those passed by the Douglas and Breckinridge factions, refer to the platform of the party in 1856 as an affirmation of principles, and omit further or add such resolutions as the new exigencies of the times seem to demand. In 1864 both platforms was so taken up with the questions connected with the war that they had no space for tariff planks. The matter was further omitted by the Republicans in 1868, a clause to the effect that "taxation should be equalized and reduced as rapidly as the national faith will permit," obviously referring directly to internal revenue taxes, while the Democrats took it up by demanding "a tariff for revenue upon foreign imports, and such equal taxation under the internal revenue laws as will afford incidental protection to domestic manufactures, and as will, without impairing the revenue, impose the least burden upon and best promote and encourage the great industrial interests of the country. In 1872 the Republican plank on this subject was as follows: "The annual revenue, after the payment of expenditures, pensions and interest on the public debt, should furnish a moderate balance for the reduction of the principal, and that revenue, except so much as may be derived from a tax on tobacco and liquors, should be raised by duties upon importations, the details of which should be so adjusted as to aid in securing remunerative wages to and support the industries, prosperity and growth of the whole country." The Democratic plank in the same year was: "We demand a system of federal taxation which shall not unnecessarily interfere with the industry of the people, and which shall provide the means necessary to pay the expenses of government, economically administered, the pensions, the interest on the public debt, and a moderate reduction annually of the principal thereof; and recognizing that there are in our midst honest but irreconcilable differences of opinion with regard to the respective systems of protection and free trade, we remit the discussion of the subject to the people in their congressional capacity, and to the decision of Congress thereon, wholly free from executive influence or dictation." In 1876 the Republicans offered the following: "The revenue necessary for current expenditures and the obligations of the public debt must be largely derived from duties upon importations, which, as far as possible, should be adjusted to promote the interests of American labor and advance the prosperity of the whole country;" while the Democrats said: "We denounce the present tariff, levied upon nearly 4,000 articles, as a masterpiece of injustice inequality and false pretense. It yields a dwindling not a yearly rising, revenue. It has impoverished many industries to subsidize a few. It prohibits imports that might purchase the products of American labor. It has degraded American commerce from the first to an inferior rank on the high seas. It has cut down the sales of American manufactures at home and abroad, and depleted the returns of American agriculture—an industry followed by half our people. It costs the people five times more than it produces to the treasury, obstructs the processes of production and wastes the fruits of labor. It promotes fraud, bribery, smuggling, embezzlement of officials and bankrupts honest merchants. We demand that all custom-house taxation shall be only for revenue. In 1880, both parties touched the matter briefly, the Republicans re-affirming the "belief avowed in 1876 that the duties levied for the purpose of revenue should so discriminate as to favor American labor," and the Democrats calling for "a tariff for revenue only." In 1884, the Republicans declare "It is the first duty of a good government to protect the rights and promote the interests of its own people. The largest diversity of industry is the most productive of general prosperity and of the widest independence of the people. We therefore demand that the imposition of duties on foreign imports shall be made not for revenue only, but that in raising the requisite revenues for the government, such duties shall be so levied as to afford security to our diversified industries, and protection to the rights and wages of the laborer, to the end that active and intelligent labor, as well as capital, may have its just reward and the laboring man his full share of the national prosperity. Against the so-called economic system of the Democratic party, which would degrade our labor to the foreign standard we enter our most earnest protest. The Democratic party has failed completely to relieve the people of the burden of unnecessary taxation by a wise reduction of the surplus. The Republican party pledges itself to correct the irregularities of the tariff and to reduce the surplus, not by the vicious and indiscriminating process of horizontal reduction, but by such methods as will relieve the taxpayers without injuring the laborers or the great productive interests of the country. The Democrats, in reply to this, charged the Republican party with creating and continuing the irregularities in the tariff that it was pledged to correct; also with injuring, not protecting industry by taxing raw materials, and declared that "the Democratic party is pledged to revise the tariff in a spirit of fairness to all interests. But, in making reduction in taxes, it is not proposed to injure any domestic industries, but rather to promote their healthy growth. * * * The process of the reform must be subject in the execution of this plain dictate of justice—All taxation shall be limited to the requirements of economical government. The necessary reduction in taxation can and must be effected without depriving American labor of the ability to compete successfully with foreign labor, and without imposing lower rates of duty than will be ample to cover any increased cost of production which may exist in consequence of the higher rate of wages prevailing in this country. Sufficient revenue to pay all the expenses of the federal

Long-Standing

Blood Diseases are cured by the persevering use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

This medicine is an Alterative, and causes **a radical change** in the system. The process, in some cases, may not be quite so rapid as in others; but, with persistence, **the result is certain.** Read these testimonials:—

"For two years I suffered from a severe pain in my right side, and had other troubles caused by a torpid liver and dyspepsia. After giving several medicines a fair trial without a cure, I began to take Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I was greatly benefited by the first bottle, and after taking five bottles I was completely cured."—John W. Benson, 70 Lawrence st., Lowell, Mass.

Last May a large carbuncle broke out on my arm. The usual remedies had no effect and I was confined to my bed for eight weeks. A friend induced me to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Less than three bottles healed the sore. In all my experience with medicine, I never saw more

Wonderful Results.

Another marked effect of the use of this medicine was the strengthening of my sight."—Mrs. Carrie Adams, Holly Springs, Texas.

"I had a dry scaly humor for years, and suffered terribly; and, as my brother and sister were similarly afflicted, I presume the malady is hereditary. Last winter, Dr. Tyron, (of Fernandina, Fla.,) recommended me to take Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and continue it for a year. For five months I took it daily. I have not had a blemish upon my body for the last three months."—T. E. Wiley, 146 Chambers st., New York City.

"Last fall and winter I was troubled with a dull, heavy pain in my side. I did not notice it much at first, but it gradually grew worse until it became almost unbearable. During the latter part of this time, disorders of the stomach and liver increased my troubles. I began taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and, after faithfully continuing the use of this medicine for some months, the pain disappeared and I was completely cured."—Mrs. Augusta A. Furbush, Haverhill, Mass.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Price $1; six bottles, $5. Worth $5 a bottle.

A USEFUL WORM.

A Louisiana Worm That Helps the Farmers.

It is said there will be on exhibition at the state fair to be held in Macon in October some specimens of the eggs of a worm that has been recently imported into Louisiana from the West Indies for the purpose of destroying the coco or nut grass.

The experiments with this worm have been made in Madison parish, Louisiana, on the plantation of Mr. F. L. Maxwell. This plantation is largely covered with coco grass, which, as many Georgia farmers know, is a pest that is difficult to deal with. Hearing that this worm had destroyed large tracts of the nut grass in the West Indies, Mr. Maxwell imported some of the eggs. These eggs were forwarded through the mails on blades of grass covered with damp moss. Most of the eggs were spoiled in transit, but a few of them hatched, and Mr. Maxwell placed the worms in a nut-grass patch. At the end of the week no signs of the worms were seen, and it was concluded that the experiment has proved to be a failure.

But one day Mr. Maxwell noticed that a number of the nut grass plants had begun to wither. Several weeks after this he observed on the under side of the grass blades many number of eggs, the result of the development of the worms. The first eggs arrived about the middle of May and there have been five crops of worms. It is estimated that each moth will lay a million eggs, and at this rate a few crops of worms will cover a comparatively large area. On Mr. Maxwell's plantation they have destroyed about ten acres of nut grass since the middle of May, and are still vigorously at work. When the worm issues from the egg it makes its way down the blade of grass, eating as it goes, enters the ground, follows the root until it reaches the nut and bores its way in, thus destroying the vitality of the root.

Naturally Mr. Maxwell is very enthusiastic over this success in destroying the pestiferous nut grass, and he desires to distribute the eggs over the South, where the grass has secured a foothold. This would be a very good thing if the farmers could be sure that the activity of this remarkable worm would cease with the destruction of the nut grass; but what will be the effect of the worm after the nut grass has disappeared. This may prove to be a very important question in the future, for it is possible, though we hope it is not probable, that the worm may prove to be a worse pest than the nut grass itself.

The English sparrow experiment is a case in point, though we are bound to say that the worms are more valuable than the sparrow. The sparrow was imported to kill nut grass, and they have surpassed all anticipation. The sparrow was imported to kill insects, but insects are about the only things it doesn't attack. It may be that the West Indian worm, after destroying the nut grass, may turn its attention to other vegetation, but it is to be hoped that after it had served its purpose in the nut grass patches it will disappear—*Atlanta Constitution.*

TATE SPRINGS, TENN., July 4, 1888.

The Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.:

During the spring of 1871, while working in the field at my home in Morgan county, Ga., I pulled off my shoes to give my feet a rest. Unfortunately, I walked into a clump of poison oak, and in a few days my feet were in a terrible condition, and I could not put on a shoe because of the soreness and swelling. I was treated as poison oak cases usually are, and everything was healed up. About the same time the following spring, 1872, my feet became sore again, as at first, and every succeeding spring for five years brought back the same condition of the disease, only each time it became more distressing, because I began to think it was a lifetime trouble. At last I was induced to try Swift's Specific. I took six bottles, and today am entirely well. My improvement was gradual from the first, and no evidence of the disease remains. I shall take pleasure in testifying as to its curative properties. It is the greatest blood purifier in existence. Yours truly,

J. L. MORGAN.

The foregoing certificate is taken at random from thousands of letters in possession of the Swift Specific Co., and presented simply as a sample. It is a voluntary statement, giving facts and results of the case. Its accuracy and genuineness are beyond question.

A valuable Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. Address

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO.,
Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

The Fruit Industry.

No industry in America has grown faster than the fruit industry. No matter how fast the gardens and orchards are planted, the demand increases faster than the supply. What is better, the bulk of consumption is by the laboring classes. The cost of California products go to the tables of the rich, but the poorer classes use only eat abundantly of home products, but of the orange and banana. We even know of small clubs of laboring men who send South club orders for choice oranges. A large wholesale dealer reports that his orders from one small town of mill operatives are nearly $2,000 for fruits and vegetables in a year. There are two sides to the sanitary problem—one the removal of filth and poison, the other the furnishing of health-inspiring foods, especially fruit.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

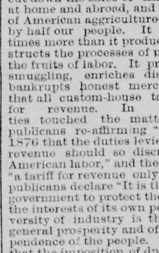
Eat With Comfort and Be Happy.

It is by no means uncertain, but, on the contrary, a well ascertained fact, that upon the well being of man's stomach depends that modicum of happiness which is vouchsafed to him in this world. Dyspepsia, the foe of all others to the stomach's tranquility, and most to be dreaded, is a complaint to the preliminary relief and eventual cure of which Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is specially adapted. It enables those who use it with a reasonable degree of persistence to eat with relish, because it imparts a healthful appetite; to digest with ease, because it strengthens the stomach; and to assimilate the food which is eaten and digested, thus benefitting health, promoting flesh and sustaining the exercise of the physical and mental faculties. It, moreover, facilitates the secretion of healthy bile, actuates without discomfort the habit of body, and tends, when taken upon retiring, to produce healthy slumber. Malaria is conquered by it.

Not a Translator.

Schlitzenburger—"Anytings in mein line dis mornins?"

Mr. Peters—"No! I ain't rich, but what I do git, I git th' best!"—*Judge.*



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NOTHING IS KNOWN TO SCIENCE AT ALL comparable to the CUTICURA REMEDIES in their marvellous properties of cleansing, purifying and beautifying the skin and in curing torturing, disfiguring, itching, scaly and pimply diseases of the skin, scalp and blood, with loss of hair.

CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, externally, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, internally, cure every form of skin and blood disease, from pimples to scrofula.

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Dull Aches, Pains and Weaknesses instantly relieved by the CUTICURA ANTI-PAIN PLASTER, the only pain-killing plaster, 25c.

The Tariff and the Oil Trust.

Sandusky Register.

The report of the House committee on Trusts devotes 856 pages to the Standard Oil trust. It is an elaborate and complete exposition of the ways and means of the Standard Oil company drawn from witnesses for the most part connected with the company as officers, agents and stockholders. A singular fact is admitted that this gigantic trust is in no way favorably affected by the tariff; that its profits are not increased by the tariff, but that in fact free trade would be a benefit to it by cheapening certain articles used by the company.

MY LADY'S HEADGEAR.

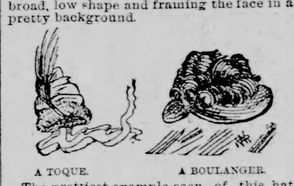
Bonnets and Toques—Some of the Fall Shapes and Styles.

THE styles of bonnets for th fall season are simply infinite. Flowers and very bright colors are not so much in vogue. Silk ribbons, feathers and passementerie of every kind are the chief materials which go into bonnets and hats of this year's autumn. The colors are as a rule the more subdued tints. Only one new color is introduced this season—old rose. It is a fascinating shade of warm, saffronish red, and is very pretty. The old-time chromatic favorites hold their own, and silver gray, sage green, that loveliest of all greens, apple green, Havana brown, shrimp pink and white are the hues which are most to the fore.

So, too, in this matter of form there is only one distinctly new shape, and that is in the Boulanger hat.

The shape is a moderately low, round crown and broad, flowing brim like a Directoire hat. In front the brim arches up to a point.

The trimming on the Boulanger hat is generally ostrich feathers, as it will be seen that it follows pretty closely in the wake of the Directoire, having the same broad, low shape and framing the face in a pretty background.



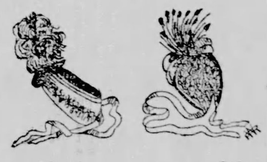
A TOQUE. A BOULANGER.

The prettiest example seen of this hat was a silver gray felt, the under side of the brim being lined with the finest black velvet to within an inch of the edge. The body of the hat was completely covered with curled ostrich feathers of silver gray, three feathers standing up in front and bound together by a big bow of black velvet. The brim of the hat was caught up into a queer little twist behind and another bow of velvet was fastened there.

For strings, or rather in place of strings, a sort of bow of ostrich feathers in the same tint of silver gray is caught at the neck by another bow of black velvet and the feathers then hang in front for about two feet.

The derby, which used to be so much affected by the swell girls last year, and which, on a tailor-dressed damsel, had such a clean-cut, stunning effect, has quite gone out. They will not be worn to any extent this season. The walking hat will be in great favor, however, and the pretty Alpine hat, though regarded as being not very stylish, is neat and effective, especially the snowy white ones. Bright red, terra-cotta, and pure white, are the colors which obtain most in this sort of hat. For the comfort of office seekers who foot bills for wives and daughters, let it be said that this hat, ready to be put on and worn by the female purchaser, is only $1 or $2! This is enough to make the lords of creation admire them, surely.

In hats the toques and turbans will prevail. The crowns are composed of soft cashmere silk of the loviest Persian effects, the rims and trimmings of velvet. The most fashionable color will still be green of all shades, those with an intense green of a French pastoral landscape to the dark hunter's green blending into black. Grays and browns, intermingled with white, will also be largely used in silk, ribbon and velvet. Flowers will also be found on the tiny theater bonnet, fancy feathers and stiff wings taking their place.



MOST ELEGANT ONLY $40.

One of the most beautiful toques shown by a fashionable New York milliner may be thus described: The body was of folds of sage-green broadcloth and there was a border of white grebe, which soft, fluffy material was studded at regular inter vals with large lustrous white pearls.

A two-inch band of the same grebe, bepearled also, and a yard and a half long, did duty as strings. In the front of the toque, a little to the left, the head of a black paroquet held an aigrette of white heron feathers, as delicate as the meshes of a spider's web. The price was not small, for this lovely thing cost a cool $70.

One more bonnet deserves notice. All the bonnets are small and run to the conical shape in their trimmings. This one is of silver-gray velvet, covered with massive gold embroidery over the whole crown, with coque feathers in front. The ribbons are gros grain silver gray. The price is only $40.

A very attractive hat for a young and pretty face has a four inch brim in front, cut close to the crown in the back, where it placed a full bow of ribbon; around the crown is laid a feather boa, which crosses at the back and is lightly tied low down on the breast in front. These feather boas are a great novelty and come in brown, white and cream. Bonnets are small and are worn without strings, according to taste; if a bow is tied under the chin it should be small. No amount of talk about the fashion should induce a woman to have a yard or two of hideous "bow" dangling from her throat. High trimmings will be replaced by much lower ones, and instead of the puffed front so long in vogue a full rosette will be worn directly in front of the bonnet, giving the same full effect, with a refreshing difference. A charming French novelty has a crown of chamois skin with trimmings of hunter's-green velvet put on in full rosette in front, with jewelled feather to ornament one side.

Shocking Accident.

So read the headlines of many a newspaper column, and we peruse it with pulsating interest the details of the catastrophe, and are deeply impressed by the sacrifice of human lives involved. Yet thousands of men and women are falling victims every year to that terrible disease, consumption (scrofula of the lungs), and they and their friends are satisfied to believe the malady incurable. Now, there could be no greater mistake. No earthly power, of course, can restore a lung that is entirely wasted, but Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will rapidly and surely arrest the ravages of consumption, if taken in time. Do not, therefore, despair, until you have tried this wonderful remedy.

Advised Him to Advertise.

Mr. Thomas Hooley has a long head. The other morning Harry Powers asked Thomas to come next door with him and drink a seltzer lemonade.

"What for?" asked Thomas.

"Why, I've got another daughter," said Harry; "born last night."

"I thought you wanted a boy," said Thomas.

"Well, so I did," said Harry, with a deep sigh; "but we can't always have what we want."

"Yes we can, too," insisted Thomas; "we can if we are only smart about it. Now, I'll tell you what to do. The next time you want a boy you advertise."—*Chicago News.*

Consumption Surely Cured.

To the Editor: Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any of your readers who have consumption, if they will send me their Express and P. O. address. Respectfully, T. A. SLOCUM, M. C., 181 Pearl St., New York.

Husband—I'm feeling awfully queer this morning, my dear. Wife—Well, you needn't be alarmed. It's because you are sober.—*Boston Budget.*

SICK HEADACHE

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Positively Cured by these Little Pills,

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness

TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1888.

Cheapest Paper in the World! Largest and Best Weekly Published!

TOLEDO BLADE CO..... Publishers.
ROBINSON LOCKE,..... Editor.

TERMS—Postage Paid:

Single copy, one year, $1.00; Six months, 60 cents; Three months, 30 cents; Clubs of 6, one year, $5.10. EVERY SEVENTH COPY FREE, or for a less number than seven, the agent may retain 10 per cent. commission in cash.

SPECIMEN COPIES sent, postpaid, free, to any address. Send for one, and at the same time give us the address of a dozen or so of your friends. Address

THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

☞ ENTERED AT THE POSTOFFICE AT TOLEDO AS SECOND CLASS MAIL MATTER.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN TICKET.

For President,
BENJAMIN HARRISON,
Of Indiana.

For Vice President,
LEVI P. MORTON,
Of New York.

Circulation Last Week, 165,000.

THREE UNDOUBTED FACTS.

The more readers a paper has, the more readers for the advertisements therein;

The more subscribers, the more readers;

Hence, the Weekly BLADE is an unsurpassed advertising medium, as the above figures show. It has considerably over a half million readers, at the low estimate of four readers to every paper.

THE RUM POWER'S LATEST DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES.

It is interesting as well as encouraging to note the present attitude of the Rum Power, as stated in the resolutions adopted at the third annual convention of the "National Protective Association of the Wholesale Liquor Dealers and Distillers of the United States," which recently convened in the city of New York. These resolutions show so plainly the effect that the growth of public sentiment in favor of Prohibition is having in modifying the publicly-expressed views of the Rum Power that we quote the main portion of them relating to the question of Prohibition:

Prohibition is no adequate or affective remedy for the vices resulting from the excessive use of liquors. It is a radical from the moral, as is free whiskey from the immoral standpoint. It does not prohibit. It lowers the standard of true manhood. It weakens self-reliance and the force of individual judgment and educates a people to lean upon extraneous and deceptive forces. It encourages hypocrisy and perjury which develop as the law is enforced. It is wrong in principle and impossible in practice, and finally, if attempted, ends in free traffic and increased evils.

We are opposed to prohibition because it advocates the destruction of property without even a suggestion of compensation. * * * Prohibition in the spirit of caprice and in the name or morality demands the practical destruction of vast interests and property investments without compensation.

Prohibition sentiment has become too strong to be ignored, or treated as the visionary scheme of radicals and fanatics. It has become a menace to the very existence of the Rum Power, and the latter begins to combat it with arguments, rather than with jeers. The ground taken is very broad—too broad, indeed, to be maintained successfully. It is sweepingly denied that Prohibition is an "adequate or effective remedy for the evils resulting from the excessive use of liquors." Let us examine the challenged position, and judge for ourselves.

"The vices resulting from the excessive use" of Rum are, then, admitted. Why is not Prohibition an "adequate or effective" remedy? Prohibition aims at the total extinction of the manufacture and sale of Rum. If this total extinction is accomplished, there will be no Rum to be obtained, for none will be manufactured. It can not be used excessively, because it cannot be used at all. It will be wiped out of existence. If it can not be gotten, how can it be used excessively as a beverage? And if there is none, will not the evils resulting from its excessive use be remedied? Is not the result prevented when the cause is abolished?

After making what is clearly a false statement, these resolutions take up a grandiloquent strain, and declare that Prohibition is too radical from the moral standpoint, in that it "lowers the standard of true manhood." In support of this declaration it is asserted that "it weakens self-reliance and the force of individual judgment, and educates a people to lean upon extraneous and deceptive forces." A portion of this sentence describes most vividly and truly the effect of Rum upon its unfortunate victim. There is nothing in this world that so surely "weakens self-reliance and the force of individual judgment" as this infernal poison. Its slave learns to depend upon its false stimulus to his diseased and weakened system, rather than on the full play of his mental and physical powers, in their healthy exercise. It clouds the judgment, injures the brain and all other physical organs, and from a strong, self-reliant man turns its victim into a groveling slave, unable to do anything, except under the stimulus of this infernal poison.

But is this arraignment of Prohibition true? Manifestly not. The well-balanced, intelligent man, whose appetites and passions are under his control, does not need Prohibition. It is not urged in their behalf, but in behalf of those weaker ones, alas! far too numerous, who do not possess that supreme control over themselves. If the great Founder of our religion knew so well the weakness of that humanity He shared in common with us, to incorporate in the only form of prayer He commended to us, the petition, "Lead us not into temptation," is there not reason enough that we should labor to remove this giant temptation from the lives of men? Is it not true, as is often said of women, that "many are virtuous simply because they have not been tempted"—not from without, but from within, by the promptings of passion, conjoined to opportunity? And is there not equal truth in applying it to men and Rum? If the temptation is removed, will they not be saved from enslavement to the drink habit?

Those who have reached the stature of true manhood do not need to be saved by extraneous means, but they are in the minority. There is no weakening of the force of individual judgment, or of self-reliance, because those who are self-reliant now avoid it. It is only those who are weak who are tempted to their fall. Nor does Prohibition encourage "hypocrisy and perjury," save in those who are already in bondage to Rum. It is inconceivable that any man, whose taste has not been depraved, whose appetite had not been debased, should attempt perjury or hypocrisy to obtain Rum, for which he feels no desire, and which he knows he does not need. But those unfortunates who are already under its domination may do these unmanly things. The fact is, the man who is already the slave of Rum is not worth saving, and the Prohibition movement is not worth its cost did it aim only to reclaim these. But its purpose is higher and more far-reaching. It aims to save the young of our land of the present time, and the countless millions yet unborn, from the temptations which this damning vice spreads in their way.

That Prohibition is "wrong in principle" we deny *in toto*, and cite our Savior's authority, as given above. If he felt the need that humanity should not be led into needless temptation to evil, is not Prohibition strictly in line with his teachings? Rum is a needless evil. It ministers to no real need of the human system, and humanity would be better and happier for its utter extinction; and that is the end and aim of Prohibition. And we deny that it is impossible in practice. If Prohibition "does not prohibit," why this fierce opposition to it? Why is the Rum Power so bitterly arrayed against an impossibility? The fact that it can and will prohibit is admitted by the fury of the crusade against it. Nor is the result a "free traffic and increased evils." It is the extinction of the traffic and a lessening of the burden of human woe by the amount of the evils resulting from drunkenness.

The concluding portion of this extract needs little comment. A man who goes into any occupation takes the risk of having it made made unprofitable by competition of others, by legal restrictions. The Supreme court of the United States has ruled that where a man's occupation or establishment is a nuisance, the police power of the state may be constitutionally exercised to stop his further pursuit of that occupation or his further continuance of his establishment. And the moral sense of the people decides that making or selling Rum is a nuisance. Prohibition is not pushed as a caprice, but as a mighty moral reform; and as such reform it will be successful, for the history of the world does not show a moral reform that ever went backward.

The resolutions mean that the Rum Power is alarmed. Issues in the growth of Prohibition sentiment its own coming doom. The effort is now to be made to meet the case with argument on the one hand, and on the other to combat the progress of Prohibition by any means, fair or foul, that can be used. The concluding portion of the resolutions were:

We are strictly non-partisan in politics and are opposed to allying the liquor business with any political organization. We have our own political preferences and convictions as individuals, and will adhere to them in all cases, except when united action is necessary to protect us far as we are able by all honorable means our business and our character against hostile and unjust legislation.

Next to sectional differences we regard class distinction and interests as most dangerous to the prosperity of our country.

Yet after the adoption of this high-sounding pronunciamento, the newspaper report from which we quote, says:

Mr. Louis F. Schade, of Washington, read a long speech in regard to the legislation that had been put through by Prohibitionists and other opponents of the association, and of the various bills that they were endeavoring to have passed by the legislatures of the various states. He urged the members to defend themselves against the efforts of their opponents *by electing to office those who are their friends.*

If this is not raising up a "class distinction and interest," what is it? Yet the resolutions denounce this sort of thing as "dangerous to the prosperity of our country." The plan of campaign is, fair words and a show of argument, as a cover to any underhand work that will aid in the perpetuation of the Rum Power. But it will not succeed. There is no argument that can stand against the admitted evils of that accursed traffic. There is nothing that will stop the grand effort, that is widening in its sweep and increasing in strength with every succeeding year, to

Pulverize the Rum Power.

HIGH AND LOW TARIFFS.

There is a confusion of terms in the use of "high" and "low" tariffs to designate protective and revenue tariffs, and they are made interchangeable by Democratic orators and papers, perhaps designedly, or perhaps for the purpose of misleading voters. A protective tariff need not be high, nor a revenue tariff low. The tariff on lumber is about 16 per cent, yet it is fully protective. The English tariff averages over 60 per cent., yet it is free trade tariff—a tariff "for revenue only."

A "high" tariff, properly speaking, is one that is prohibitory—that is so high that foreign goods are excluded. A protective tariff is one which equalizes the difference in the cost of production between this country and all others. If an article can be produced here at our rate of wages, at one dollar net cost, and a similaay article can be produced for seventy-five cents in England, because of cheaper labor there, a duty of twenty-five cents would be protection, in that it makes the foreign article pay the difference in the cost of the labor necessary to produce it.

As the conditions of production are constantly undergoing changes, it is impossible that a tariff, properly laid to simply protect, shall not need revision at intervals. Hence the Republican platform of 1884 declared in favor of a proper revision, and that of this year takes the same ground. As General HARRISON says, the Republican party does not offer a "fixed schedule," but the principle of protection, and favors the revision of the tariff so that the duties laid may be such that we can maintain the wages of labor and compete with foreign manufacturers in our own markets.

NASBY'S BOOKS.

We now have in stock all the published works of D. R. LOCKE, and can fill orders promptly. The demand for the "Cross Roads" letters in book form exceeded our expectations, and we have just caught up with back orders. We have announced on 5th page of this issue full particulars, prices, etc.

THERE is one curious feature in all the arguments for "tariff for revenue only," including the President's message and letter of acceptance. They all direct attention to the effect of protection on prices, but never to its effect on wages. They argue that it increases prices by almost or wholly the amount of the duty, which is false, but omit altogether to state how much it increases wages. There is plenty of evidence on this point, but you look in vain in the President's message or any Democratic free trade paper or campaign speech for any of it. They know that the best authority—the Massachusetts Labor Reports—show that while wages average 77 per cent higher, the cost of living is only 17 per cent higher in this country than in England. But they never tell the workingman about this. They go on day after day re-repeating the President's stale assertion that prices are nearly or wholly increased in proportion to the rate of duties.

It is amusing to see the desperate fight against BLAINE that is made by the New York mugwump papers. Their alleged reason for leaving the Republican party four years ago was because BLAINE was the candidate. This year they are compelled to assume the ridiculous position that BLAINE is the Republican party, in order to be consistent.

THERE comes confirmation of large Republican gains from all parts of Illinois. At Alton, in one factory, there is a gain of 60. At Springfield, the home of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, and also the home of General PALMER, Democratic candidate for governor, there has been a gain of 150. At many points in Illinois many have left the old party of free trade and united with those who believe in protection to American industry. Many former Prohibitionists will vote for General HARRISON.

HERE is an illustration of the fallacy of reasoning by percentages, as MILLS and his crew do on tariff reduction: Two years years ago a Democrat in an Oregon town ran for some local office and received one vote. In the last election he ran for the same office again and received two votes. And now he goes around bragging about the great Democratic tidal wave, which increased his vote 100 per cent.

THE New York *Saloon Journal* frantically cries out:

There is only one safe way for the liquor interests. They must unite to a man to work heart and soul, day and night, for the success of the Democratic party.

HOW MUCH DOES THE MILLS BILL REDUCE THE TARIFF?

In a recent number of the BLADE we explained the percentage trick by which the free traders claim that the Mills bill reduces the tariff only 4.61 per cent. They leave out of their calculation the *one hundred and thirty-nine* articles now paying duty which are added to the free list by that measure, on which there was paid last year, in round numbers, $22,000,000 duties. This twenty-two millions is left entirely out of their calculations. When these 139 articles are taken into consideration the average reduction by the Mills bill is over 23 per cent.

The total revenue derived from imported dutiable goods in the fiscal year 1887, on which importations Mr. MILLS based his calculations, was $212,032,424. If, as Mr. MILLS says, his bill reduces the average rate of duty on dutiable goods only 4.61 per cent, the amount of duty remitted by his bill would be only $9,774,695. But Mr. MILLS has also distinctly stated that his bill, if passed would reduce the revenue from customs by $50,591,636, basing his calculations on the dutiable imports of 1887, namely $450,325,322. Assuming that this result would follow the passage of his bill, then, as our customs revenue in 1887 amounted to $212,032,424, it would be reduced under his bill to $161,440,788. This would be a reduction of 23.86 per cent instead of 4.61 per cent.

Mr. MILLS also suppresses the fact mentioned above, of the 139 changes from the dutiable to the free list. Of course the dutiable list is affected by the articles made free of duty as well as by the articles on which the duty is simply reduced. The foreign value of the dutiable articles imported in the fiscal year 1887 was $450,325,322, and the duty collected was $212,032,424, making the average ad valorem rate on dutiable articles 47.10 per cent. By reducing the rates on some of these articles and making others wholly free of duty, Mr. MILLS remits duty amounting in the aggregate, as he states, to $50,591,636. Hence, the average rate of duty on articles which are now dutiable would be reduced by this bill from 47.10 per cent to 35.84 per cent, which is a reduction of nearly one-fourth, or of nearly 24 per cent.

Mr. MILLS, like all other free trade writers and pleaders, also suppresses the fact that, although the average rate of duty on dutiable goods was 47.10 per cent. in the fiscal year 1887, the average rate of duty on all the importations of that year, both free and dutiable, was only 31 per cent. He entirely ignores the important fact that under the present tariff the people of this country now receive absolutely free of duty many products of foreign countries which do not compete with our own products, such as tea and coffee. If Mr. MILLS's bill should become a law the average rate of duty on all imported goods, both free and dutiable, would be reduced to less than 24 per cent. on the basis of last year's importations.

In making this reduction, largely by additions to the free list, the industries of the country which require protection would severely suffer. And what protection would there be in an average rate of 24 per cent to our manufacturers and workingmen against foreign competition while wages in nearly all American industries are from 50 to 100 per cent higher than the wages paid in similar industries abroad, and when it is well-known that about 80 per cent of the value of all products is made up of wages paid to labor?

THINGS WE SHOULD LIKE TO KNOW.

If the 36 per cent tariff on wool is a "robbery," as the Democratic free traders assert, what is the Mills bill's tariff on sugar, which averages 82 per cent?

If 36 per cent on wool is a "robbery," what is the 100 per cent on rice of the Mills bill?

If the object of the Mills bill was to reduce the revenue by reducing the tariff, why not reduce the tariff on sugar, which produces $58,000,000, instead of removing altogether the tariff on wool, which produces only $5,000,000 revenue?

If the object of reducing the tariff is to lighten the farmer's burdens, why not reduce it on sugar, which the farmer has to buy, instead of removing it from wool, which he raises to sell?

SEND FOR CAMPAIGN TERMS.

We want to have every Republican voter in the country on our subscription lists for the coming Presidential campaign. Our terms to agents are so liberal that they can find no difficulty in getting every one to subscribe. Send for agents' campaign terms, and also a list of names to whom we may mail sample copies.

HERE is a bit of history that is interesting to read just at this time: In 1840 a lot of Lewis county (N. Y.) men, including quite a number of Democrats, met together and passed resolutions which set forth that a protective tariff not only aided home industries, but defrayed government expenses, including provision for increased fortifications; it also afforded a stable home market. For these reasons it was the duty of "the farmers, who control the ballot-boxes," to promote judicious tariff legislation.

AN Eastern exchange points at the lesson to be drawn from the fact that in Philadelphia 170,000 homes are owned by working people, while hundreds of them are as well situated in Pittsburg and Norristown. In Leeds, England, a free trade city, with a population of over 250,000, not a single laborer or mechanic owns his own home. This is the condition to which the free trade theories of CLEVELAND, if carried out, would reduce American labor.

THE strong political drift in favor of HARRISON and protection is having its effect on business. The feeling is gaining that the free trade crusade is to be a failure, and that the next Congress and executive will be protectionist, consequently there is a hopeful air in the business world, and the anticipations of prosperity in trade keep pace with the improving prospects of a sweeping Republican victory.

Nor ye can't git over the business fact
That ages hev shown is a true un,
The nation that buys more'n it sells
Is on the high road to ruin.
—*Oil City Derrick.*

ONE WILLIAM CARSON, of Eau Claire, Wis., offered on September 12 to bet $10,000 that the President's December message is not a free trade document. The same WILLIAM CARSON declared, on September 13, that he is in favor of free trade, and "stands by the President." The proverb says, "Liars should have long memories," but CARSON'S seems to be much shorter than usual.

AN amicable settlement of the differences that have existed for fourteen months between the Indianapolis Journal Company and the Typographical Union was reached Friday night, after several days' negotiation between Colonel JOHN C. NEW and his son, proprietors of the *Journal*, and a committee of the union, and the *Journal* will at once become a union office.

THE "Wheelers" are making the Democratic prospects in Missouri look very sickly. They have over 50,000 votes in the state, and they are bitterly opposed to the Democratic candidate for governor because he is a grain speculator.

IN a public speech HENRY GEORGE declared: "I stand on CLEVELAND'S side, and ask you to aid in his reelection. I am a free trader absolutely. I say abolish the tariff altogether."

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY AND SOLDIERS' PENSIONS.

Gen. JOHN C. BLACK, commissioner of Pensions, has come to the relief of Mr. CLEVELAND, by issuing his annual report, to show that the Democratic party is the soldiers' party, is in favor of liberal pensions to soldiers, and that under this administration great things have been accomplished by the pension bureau. It is claimed by the report that, under present management, better results have been accomplished and more work done than in any corresponding previous period. The report is skillfully gotten up, and so arranged as to make the best possible showing for the Democracy; but its argument is misleading, and it fails to give a correct understanding of the comparative or actual work done.

It undertakes to prove good results by comparison with previous years and previous administrations. Gen. BLACK, we think, however, fails to use all the comparisons necessary to show absolute facts. For example, it is not by any means made prominent that there were 26,581 claims filed under the Mexican pension act, and that all of these claims, the adjudication of which required very little labor, are made to do service in the grand showing of Democratic achievement. Deduct the Mexican claims allowed, and there will be be quite a different face put upon the large showing of work done.

Gen. BLACK, to give the country an insight into the real work of his bureau, should have called attention to the table on page 39 of his report, which gives the number of claims filed each year since 1861, and the "per cent of claims allowed of each year's filing" since 1861, when it would appear that, under the last three years of a Republican administration, there were allowed of the "claims of each year's filing," for 1883, 42.2 per cent; 1884, 39.8; 1885, 38.8; 1886, (the first year of CLEVELAND), 34.2; 1887, 21.7; and in 1888, the wonderful drop to 4.7; showing a steady and very largely decreased disposition of business, and plainly showing to the soldiers of the country that if a similar rate of reduction should continue it would not be long, under Democratic administration, when no claims at all would be allowed of those filed within the year.

The information given by General BLACK to the soldiers of the country that only four per cent. of the claims, filed during the past year, have been disposed of and allowed, is not encouraging to those needy veterans who are anxiously watching the mail for the letter which never comes. And it is quite natural that they should wonder whether, at this slow rate, they may have any reasonable hope of living until their claim is disposed of. But hold a little, my comrade of the field, and mark that the table above referred to does not show all the business transacted by the Pension office of interest to you. This table only relates to the claims *allowed*.

Turn with us to page 42, and we find Table 12, giving a statement of cases "admitted and rejected," where you will find that, under Democratic administration, there has been a steady increase of the rejected claims, and that, during the year ending July 1, 1888, there was the vast number of 78,080 claims rejected by this Democratic administration, which loves the soldier so well—about voting time. Gen. BLACK paraded, at the very opening of his report, in the first sentence thereof, the fact that 60,752 new names had been added to the rolls during the year ending June 30, 1888, as a companion piece and for the double purpose of gratifying the soldier-hating element of his party, and to give the people an insight into the work of his department.

He should in the same sentence, and with equal prominence, have stated that during the same period he and GROVER, with his vetoes, had brought disappointment and misery to the hearts of 78,080 claimants by rejecting that number of claims; and that on the balance sheet of Union soldiers' hatred he is entitled to the difference between 60,232 claims allowed, and 78,080 claims rejected. Of this vast number of claims rejected, 47,341 were original, dependent and widows' claims, and 30,739 increase claims. The report of the commissioner shows that, on the number of claims rejected, it has beat all previous records out of sight, and is entitled to the pennant as the champion knocker-out of the Union soldier pension claimant.

DEMOCRATIC RESPONSIBILITY FOR CHINESE IMMIGRATION.

The discovery of gold in California brought gold-seekers from all parts of the world. The great tide of humanity that poured in through the Golden Gate in 1849 is well remembered. Among others, the Chinese came also. In 1850, eighteen years before the Burlingame treaty was made, 151,800 Chinese came through the port of San Francisco alone. It will be remembered those were Democratic days. In 1849 PETER H. BURNETT was governor of California. He resigned, and JOHN MCDOUGAL, the then lieutenant governor, was made governor. He was a Southern Democrat, and a representative of Southern interests, and referred to the Chinese as being "the most desirable of our adopted citizens."

In 1852 the legislature of California was Democratic, and a Democratic member introduced a bill to legalize American contracts made with Chinese for coolie labor, ranging from two to three and five years, at wages from $7 to $12 per month, when common labor in San Francisco was bringing $3 per day. This bill passed in that Democratic assembly, every Democrat voting in the affirmative, and every Whig voting against it. The bill was defeated in the Senate by DAVID C. BRODERICK, with the help of the Whigs.

That is where the door to Chinese immigration was opened, in the then Democratic state of California, and in the popular branch of the legislature. Every Democrat voted to legalize contracts for coolie labor. It was the next thing to slave labor, and as the South was defeated in the attempt to make California a slave state, Southern Democrats tried to legalize a system as near like their own home institution as possible.

If you will trace back any iniquity in this country that has become a political misfortune—from slavery, Chinese and coolie labor—it will be found to have had its origin and support under Democratic administrations.

THE BLADE'S HARRISON PORTRAIT.

Our portrait of HARRISON is the best one yet published. After this date, any person remitting us 25 cents for the Weekly BLADE three months, may have one of these portraits free if they will ask for it in their letter containing remittance.

NOTHING makes a free trader so angry as to ask him if he ever knew a foreign workman to refuse to emigrate to this country because of the tariff. When thousands of Americans begin to emigrate to free trade countries every year to better their condition, the argument will be that free trade betters the condition of the workingmen, and not till then.

THE "slum" vote in New York city, and the perpetration of election frauds in the districts where this vote abounds, is the only hope the Democrats have of carrying New York for CLEVELAND.

HENRY GEORGE is frank in giving his reasons for supporting President CLEVELAND. "I am for GROVER CLEVELAND because I am a free trader," he says.

SOME "UNION LABOR" QUESTIONS.

We are in receipt of two letters from subscribers at different points in Kansas, who ask for some light on questions raised by the Union Labor orators in that state. The first, from Cedar Vale, says the speaker there

Stated that the railroad companies, by reason of watered stock, got 28 cents per bushel out of the farmers for every bushel of wheat shipped over their roads and that coal oil could be sold here for 7½ cents per gallon, but by reason of trusts it costs us 15 cents per gallon. He also stated that at the close of the war in 1865, five-eighths of the people of the South were land owners and three-eighths tenants, but that now three-eighths are land owners and five-eighths tenants. He said that money could be loaned to the people by the government at 3 per cent, to lift the mortgages on their farms, payable when the people got ready to pay and by that means, he claims, the people will be benefitted. Now are these assertions true? He offered remedies and said that the trusts were due to the poor legislation of the two old parties and that the railroads should be run by the government.

The second is from Athol, and says:

Our Union-Laborites are contending that the volume of currency has been steadily contracted for years; that the number of dollars per capita is only seven; that the government loans money to the National banks at 1 per cent, and the banks are allowed to loan it to the people at from 10 to 25 per cent; that the 3,009 National banks have the control of the currency, and can inflate or contract the circulation at their own pleasure. They say the National banks are a system of highway robbery. They advocate the establishment of money bureaus all over the country, through which the government should loan money to the people the same as to the banks.

Our first correspondent can find out exactly what it costs to transport a bushel of wheat from his part of Kansas to Chicago, by inquiring of the station agent. The inter-state commerce law was passed to control the matter of extortionate charges by railways, and if there is anything of the sort practiced on the Kansas farmers they have their remedy by bringing the matter to the attention of the Inter-state Commerce commission. The policy of government railways has been discussed more or less, but it seems to us that governmental control of rates will reach every grievance and avoid the danger of a vast army of railway employes, who would owe their appointment to politics, and other grave objections to government ownership. If that be begun, where will it stop? We shall next have a cry to have the government own stores and supply customers with groceries and dry-goods. There is no reason why the government should go into the transportation business any more than it should go into other business.

Coal oil in this country is in the hands of the Standard oil trust, of which the leading spirits are Democrats. The Republican party is pledged to the extinguishment of this and all other trusts. We have not the statistics as to the relative number of land owners and tenants in the South, but have no idea the statement quoted is true. On the contrary, we are quite sure the census of 1890 will show a large increase of the number of land-holders.

National banks have to purchase, before beginning business, a specified amount of United States bonds, which bonds are held by the government as security for their circulation, so that if the banks fail, their notes are perfectly good. The banks pay 4 and 4½ per cent interest to the government. The rate of interest the banks are allowed to take is regulated by state law. If that law is ineffective in Kansas, the people should make the courts do their duty in enforcing it.

The policy of loaning government money on mortgages will never be adopted in this country. In the first place, the government has not the money to do it. The entire surplus in the treasury would not supply the demand from one state, much less from thirty-eight states. In the second place, it is not the province of a government to go into such business. The government loans money to nobody, not even the national banks. When the latter get bonds as security for their circulation, they pay the cash for the bonds, in the open market, buying them from some one who owns them. The government owns none. A bond is the same as a promissory note; the United States promises to pay a certain sum at a certain time, and pay interest thereon. There is no "loaning money" on the part of the government. (It is true that the present Secretary of the Treasury some months ago loaned some $61,000,000 to certain pet national banks, but it was without the authorization of law, and was one of the flagrant usurpations of power that have made CLEVELAND'S administration infamous; but we presume the orator referred to the bonds to secure circulation.)

To make this matter clearer: Suppose the people of Athol, Kansas, desire to start a national bank, with a capital of $100,000. The first thing is to raise the $100,000 in cash, and with it go on the market and buy United States bonds. These bonds are sent to Washington and deposited in the treasury. The bank can then get 90 per cent of that sum—$90,000 in national bank notes, while the $100,000—in bonds is held by the government to secure the payment of the notes. There is no "borrowing" from the government. And there is not the slightest probability that the government will ever go into so wild a scheme as loaning money on mortgages. Congress would never pass such a law, nor would the people ever elect a Congress pledged to such a foolish scheme.

The amount of money in circulation is steadily increasing. Every payment of government bonds adds that much money to the actual circulation, and the steady coinage of silver dollars puts $20,000,000 a month more into circulation. When national banks go out of business, and their notes are withdrawn, this lessens the circulation that much, but the total of this is far less than the steady increase in the total amount of money in circulation.

We will give recent figures as an illustration. The amount of money in actual circulation one year ago—not the entire amount of money in the country, but only that portion in the hands of the people, excluding the amount in the treasury—was $1,321,135,315. The amount in circulation now is $1,360,863,157. That is, there are to-day about forty million more dollars than there were a year ago in the hands of the people. The total increase in the currency each year is in a far greater ratio than the gain in population or the volume of general trade.

The Union Labor party seems to have gotten hold of the chimerical idea that promises to pay are money—which they are not. Our Kansas friends may be assured that these half-baked ideas of finance will never be accepted by the people of the United States. And they should remember that the question of the tariff is the supreme issue of this campaign. The efforts to distract attention from it should be discouraged. Not one of the questions raised in these letters, even if it should become an issue, can be settled at the present election, while the tariff issue is up for settlement now.

☞ *Send us the names of all Republicans in your vicinity who do not take the* BLADE, *and we will mail them sample copies.*

OF newspapers that supported Mr. CLEVELAND in 1884 and do not support him now, may be named, in Massachusetts, the Boston *Transcript*, *Advertiser* and *Record*, and, in New York, the Buffalo *News*, the Syracuse *Herald*, the Rochester *Volksblatt*, the Utica *Press*, the Albany *Times*, and the New York *Democrat*.

A WESTERN man has figured out that there are enough sons of veterans, born just after the war, coming of age this year, to change the doubtful states to Republican. Gen. LOGAN pointed out this fact about a year previous to his death.

THE INDUSTRIES OF THE WEST.

TRENTON, Mo., Sept. 17, 1888.—EDITOR BLADE:—As a reader of the BLADE it would seem that the fund of information of the editorial department is inexhaustible, and hence I venture to ask a question for the sake of gaining some information. I have seen it stated that at the close of the war there was only 1 per cent of the manufacturing of this country done west of the Alleghany mountains, and that by 1880 the per cent had increased to 35. I would like you to give such information as you have at hand. The Democratic orators talk as though the manufacturing is all done in the New England states and the East, or eastern manufacturers were growing rich off of the great Northwest, and I would like to answer them if I could.—A. H. BURKEHOLDER, Republican elector, second Missouri district.

The arguments the free traders use are the same that have been used for forty years or so. They began when New England and the Middle states did all of our manufacturing, and the men who mouth the time worn old theories have not the ability to prepare new ones, or to recognize the enormous growth of manufacturing in the West since the protective policy was adopted by this country.

Perhaps the best way of answering our correspondent's question is to give the figures for each section of the Union for 1870 and 1880, taken from the census reports. The figures represent the total value of the products of manufactures for year preceding the taking of the census of these years:

NEW ENGLAND STATES.	1870.	1880.
Maine	$79,497,521	79,829,793
New Hampshire	71,038,249	73,978,048
Vermont	32,184,606	31,334,366
Massachusetts	553,912,568	631,135,284
Rhode Island	111,418,554	104,163,621
Connecticut	161,065,474	185,697,211
Total	$1,009,106,972	1,106,158,303
MIDDLE STATES.		
New York	785,194,651	1,080,696,596
New Jersey	169,237,732	254,380,236
Pennsylvania	711,894,344	744,818,445
Delaware	16,791,382	20,514,488
Total	$1,683,118,109	2,100,409,765
SOUTHERN STATES.		
Maryland	$ 76,593,613	106,780,563
Dist. of Columbia	9,292,173	11,882,316
Virginia	38,364,322	51,730,992
W. Virginia	14,102,501	22,867,126
N. Carolina	19,021,327	20,095,037
S. Carolina	9,858,981	16,738,008
Georgia	31,196,115	36,440,948
Florida	4,685,403	5,546,448
Alabama	24,102,644	13,565,504
Mississippi	8,154,758	7,518,302
Louisiana	24,161,905	24,205,183
Texas	11,517,302	20,719,928
Arkansas	4,629,234	6,758,159
Missouri	206,213,429	165,386,205
Tennessee	34,362,636	37,074,886
Kentucky	54,625,809	75,483,377
Total	$569,818,852	660,140,986
WESTERN STATES AND TERRITORIES.		
	1870.	1880.
Ohio	$269,713,610	$348,298,390
Indiana	108,617,278	148,206,411
Illinois	205,620,672	414,864,673
Michigan	118,394,676	150,715,025
Wisconsin	77,214,326	128,255,180
Minnesota	24,102,700	70,065,198
Iowa	46,534,322	67,045,926
Kansas	11,775,833	30,843,777
Nebraska	5,738,812	12,027,336
Montana	2,494,511	1,835,867
Colorado	2,852,529	14,260,159
Dakota	178,570	2,373,970
Idaho	1,047,624	1,271,317
Wyoming	765,424	898,494
Utah	2,343,019	4,324,992
Nevada	1,379,539	2,179,626
New Mexico	1,489,868	1,284,846
Arizona	185,410	618,365
California	66,594,556	116,218,973
Oregon	6,877,387	10,931,232
Washington	2,851,052	3,200,134
Totals	$970,389,709	$1,540,373,791

The total annual value of manufactured products for the entire United States in 1870 was $4,232,325,442; in 1880, $5,369,579,191. It will be very easy for our readers to compare one section with another, or state with state, and note the progress of manufacturing.

WAGES IN GERMANY AND ENGLAND.

There is a deceptive argument used by the free traders just now, to this effect: "Germany is a protected country, while England has free trade. Wages in some industries in Germany are lower than in the same industries in England; therefore, the tariff does not make wages high."

There is in this an evasion of the position of the friends of protection. The fact they press home to the people is, that the breaking down of the protective principle *will reduce wages* in this country. Now, it is plain to any honest voter that, in order to controvert this, the free traders must show that wages in Germany would not be *lower* without the tariff than they are with it, in order to meet the protectionist argument.

There is, moreover, no proper comparison to be drawn between Germany (and France) and England and the United States. The German and French tariffs are not completely protective; some productions are under very high tariff, and many others under none at all. There is no complete system of protection on all industries pursued in those countries. Hence the full effect of protection on labor and wages is not enjoyed by those countries. Their tariffs are either "for revenue only," as to certain articles, or are made so high as to exclude entirely foreign products of that kind.

It is a fact that the German tariff, which was imposed in 1883, has already raised wages in the industries that are completely protected from 5 to 10 per cent. The object of the protective tariff is to give employment to home labor as well as home capital at home; to make and keep the home market for home products; to enable the country to make goods also for any foreign market it can reach; and to leave the price of its goods at home to be cheapened by the competition of home manufacturers.

All this is exactly what the protective tariff has done for Germany as well as for the United States, as many samples of German goods in our own market testify. It might be said, further, that the difference between German and English wages is only the difference between the cost of living in the two countries.

But the notable point is that the protective tariff confines the operation of the law of supply and demand, so far as home industries are concerned, to the country protected, keeping its own market for itself, and leaving its competition with other countries to be fought out in the foreign markets of the world.

If we had no protective tariff English and German goods would soon drive our own out of the market, and the country o uld be reduced to the condition of general poverty which prevailed in 1840 by the abolition of the protective tariff of previous years.

THURMAN'S health is so poor that he is forced to remain quietly at Columbus. He has not fully recovered from the effects of his New York trip, and will not go to Indiana, as advertised. He has been announced to make a speech at Shelbyville, Ind., early in October, but it is generally understood at Columbus that he will not again venture out. A special from Columbus says:

Here in Columbus his physical inability to make a successful speaking trip is well known, and the chances are that if he is taken out again he will collapse, unless he is taken much better care of than he was at Port Huron, Chicago and New York. Judge Thurman is 74 years of age, weak and decrepit, his natural forces abated, totally unable to make an argumentative speech with conciseness and strength, is in his dotage, so to speak, and every effort he is making for his party is at the risk of his life. He is now feebleness itself, and though not confined to his bed his friends are fearful lest he succumbs before the election comes on.

☞ *Send for campaign club terms, and aid he tremendous boom the* BLADE *is having. Do it* NOW.

ON Friday the Secretary of the Treasury purchased $2,645,000 of 4 per cent bonds, to be retired. This is the policy which General HARRISON advocates to dispose of the surplus now in the treasury, checking any further additions to it by a proper tariff revision. These bonds have nine years to run. The interest on these $2,645,000 of bonds at 4 per cent. for nine years would be $952,200. The premium paid was 30 per cent., or $793,500. Hence the government saved $158,700 by this purchase.

A SUGGESTION TO THE BLADE'S READERS.

The cool days of Fall are upon us, the farmers are completing their season of toil, and the long winter evenings, with their fireside pleasures, will soon be here.

Winter is emphatically the reading season, and it is a matter of national pride that the Americans are a reading people. And, of all the multitudinous products of the printing press, there is none which is cheaper and better than a first-class weekly paper like the BLADE. The modern improvements in printing machinery, and in making paper, now render it possible to furnish the BLADE—a paper the like of which was undreamed of twenty years ago—at less than two cents a week.

For so small a sum, no family can afford to be without this magnificent newspaper, with its departments for all members of the household, and its many other interesting features, well known to its readers. Attend to your renewal. Make your arrangements to furnish yourselves with a weekly visitor whose presence will enliven the dreary winter days, and be a source of profit and enjoyment around the evening lamp. Subscribe at once, and ask your friends and neighbors to do so; by this you will be doing an act of goodness, in calling their attention to the pleasant weekly visits of the BLADE.

DMOCRATIC REFORM PRETENSES.

Four years ago the Democratic cry was that the treasury groaned with $100,000,000 of a surplus, and that this must be divided. Of course there was no such surplus. And the Hoosier farmer who wrote to HENDRICKS for his large family's share got nothing but a realizing sense that he had been fooled.

"The Republicans have covered up their stealings—give us the treasury books, and we will show you their rascalities." They got the books, and every dollar was honestly accounted for, and no theft found.

"The civil service must be reformed"—which, as executed, is on the Jacksonian plan—none get offices but Democrats.

"The only way to secure genuine civil service reform is through a single term for the President"—so said both CLEVELAND and THURMAN. "For a second term put me down for $10,000," says the President.

"The people are burdened with Republican extravagance," and now, in three years, only $75,000,000 have been added to the national expenses above those of the Arthur administration. Thus the "huge and alarming surplus" has dwindled to $13,000,000—and the need of reducing the tariff for revenue only is wholly gone, and even if retaliation does not impose a new war debt, we shall so

we will attend the inauguration of Benjamin Harrison, the soldier and statesman, the farmer and laboring man's friend.

George E. Wright, well known in Putnam county, New York, writes to the Republican national committee that he is a Democrat, but will not vote for Cleveland, and will vote for Harrison on the protection issue.

A. C. Leonard, of Lancaster, Pa., who has been a prominent Prohibitionist, and two years ago was a candidate for the Legislature, publishes a card severing his connection with the Democratic annex and returning to his Republican allegiance.

Capt. John Hoey, of Elizabeth, N. J., who four years ago was a Labor candidate for Assemblyman, has come out for Harrison and Morton and will stump the state for them.

A special dispatch from Cambridge, O., says: "Hundreds of Democrats in wool growing Guernsey will vote the Republican ticket this year, and we shall give Harrison and Morton and Col. Taylor 1,200 majority and the state and county tickets over a thousand."

Marsh H. Tucker, a prominent real estate agent of Elizabeth, N. J., who has for over 45 years voted the Democratic ticket, has declared his intention of voting the Republican ticket. Mr. Tucker has been prominent in politics, and one time ran for the Assembly.

Wright I. Duryea, senior proprietor of the extensive Glen Cove starch works, employing 1,400 men.

Jesse Hoagland, of Sharon, Pa., and his son, both wealthy farmers and life-long Democrats.

C. J. Heydrick, also residing near Sharon, Pa.

J. L. Frey, of Sharpsville, Pa.

R. C. Robbins, a prominent lawyer, of Buffalo, and a former friend of Grover Cleveland, who declares that there will be a stampede to Harrison and Morton among protection Democrats before long.

The Harrison and Morton club at Stockton, N. Y., has fifteen members who voted for Cleveland in 1884.

Prof. William Simholz, of Buffalo, is a German Democrat who is doing good work for the Republican party this year.

Richfield, Kas., possesses a united family, A father and five sons who have hereto been Democrats say they are going to vote for Harrison.

J. Rush Bronson, James J. Feely and Emile Nay, of San Francisco, all ex-Democrats, are making speeches in the Golden State for Harrison.

James Powers, of Pittsburg, Pa., once the Democratic candidate for county commissioner, has decided to leave his party and vote the Republican ticket.

The Hon. Robert E. Monaghan, of Westchester, Pa., is "no longer a Cleveland man," but the statement that he would support Harrison was premature.

James F. Grimes, of Pittsburg, general manager of the Roxeville Land Improvement company, a prominent Democrat, has come out for Harrison and Morton.

Dominick Heslin, who worked for Henry George two years ago, presided over a meeting last week of the Irish-American Anti-Free Trade league in New York.

In Contesville, Pa., about 25 Democrats have been found who will vote for Harrison, and it is claimed that there will be upwards of 100 on election day.

J. H. Bavrott, of Paterson, N. J., superintendent of the eastern division of the Erie railway, has been a life-long Democrat, but has decided to vote the Republican ticket.

James Gilbert, a wealthy ex-mugwump of Bridgeport, Conn. must be added to the long list of prominent men in that city who voted for Cleveland once, but will not again.

Thomas Acker, of Pittsburg, secretary of one of the local assemblies of the Knights of Labor, has always voted the Democratic ticket, but is convinced that "that way no longer lies."

Mr. E. K. M. Field, an old Democrat of Tipton, Ind., where he owns a flouring mill, has declared for Harrison, and is making effective speeches to his neighbors. He will take a prominent part in the campaign.

Fred H. Parks, vice-president and general manager of the Glens Falls (N. Y.) Paper Mill company, and a popular young Democrat, has come out for Harrison. His brother, George H. Parks, treasurer of the company, is with him. The company employs over 200 hands.

Ex-Chief of Police James McKenna, of Pittsfield, Mass., a life-long Democrat, has joined the Berkshire Republican Club and intends to vote for Harrison and Morton. Mr. McKenna is a veteran of the war, and is indignant at President Cleveland's treatment of the soldiers.

The Rev. N. B. Rockhill, of the Raubsville (Pa.) Methodist Episcopal church, who was recently nominated for the Assembly by the Prohibition convention of Northampton county, declines to be a candidate. He will vote for Harrison and Morton, and will not support the county Prohibition ticket.

OLD CAMPAIGNERS.

All who voted for Gen. Harrison in 1840 and who intend to vote the Republican ticket this year, are requested to send their names and addresses to the BLADE on a postal card. Voters of 1840 let us hear from you. Old campaigners tell where you are at the present time:

THE ROLL OF HONOR.

Jacob Plautz, Bradner, O.
Benj. Hallett, Burnham, Mo.
J. W. Converse, Northampton, Mass., 82.
J. A. Van Eman, Michigan Bluffs, Cal.
Fred. Shue, Prairie Depot, O., 72.
Jas. H. Raus, Santiago, Minn.
F. C. Newbraugh, Bowling Green, Ky.
John M. Logan, Muscoda, Wis., 70.
R. S. Sheldon, Lansingburg, N. Y.
John Batt, Waterville, O., 73.
J. W Emerson, Manhattan, Kan.
Benjamin Weaver, North Baltimore, O., 81.
William Smith, Ithica, N. Y.
Henry Van Buren, Oregon township, O.
J. B. Cass, Maumee, O.
J. W. Stockwell, Brodner, 72.
Mr. Bauman, Brodner, 78
William Henry Harrison Shepherd, Weston, O.

A TARIFF PRIMER.

46.—What the Tariff Has Done for Farmers.

A correspondent, D. W. T., at Oregon, Mo., asks for the prices of various articles of farm produce previous to the war. We are unable to give all that he asks, but find in the South Bend, Indiana, *Tribune*, a comparison of prices in 1858 with prices of the same articles now, that will probably give him the comparison he seeks. The first list is of actual prices received and paid in June, 1858, as shown by the account books of merchants in South Bend. The *Tribune* says:

During the month of June, 1858, Farmer Brown, who lives on the Michigan road in Center township, begins to "shin" around to make ready for the coming harvest. He has to have money to pay the harvest hands; he must lay in a large stock of groceries to feed them; some extra dishes are needed and other necessaries around the house and farm. He finds also that he has to have a new wagon, and he would like to buy a new two seat buggy for the family to come to town in instead of always riding in the lumber wagon. As he had no ready money (the free trade tariff taking nearly all the money out of the country to buy English made goods) he has to spare what produce he can cut off of the farm. He sells the following:

100 bushels wheat, 63¼ cents	$ 63 25
30 cords of wood, $2.50	75 00
10 tons timothy hay, $6	60 00
100 bushels corn, 25 cents	25 00
100 bushels oats, 23 cents	23 00
30 dozen eggs, 6 cents	1 80
30 pounds butter, 10 cents	3 00
Total	$251 05

Farmer Brown and his wife came to South Bend during the latter part of June to buy their harvest groceries, etc., and get a wagon. Here is wnat they bought:

1 Studebaker wagon with seat	$130 00
5 pounds Rio coffee, 15 cents	75
20 pounds brown sugar, 11 cents	2 20
5 pounds granulated sugar, 15 cents	75
20 pounds rice, 7 cents	1 40
1 pound best green tea	1 00
2 gallons syrup, 75 cents	1 50
1 barrel salt	2 40
2 pair overalls, 50 cents	1 00
12 yards of calico, 12½ cents	1 50
40 yards (bolt) bleached muslin, 16 cents	6 40
1 set granite cups and saucers	75
1 set plates	75
1 set knives and forks	1 50
1 dozen ½ pint tumblers, 12½ cents	1 50
50 wheat sacks, 30 cents	15 00
Total	$168 40

Farmer Brown had left, after making his purchases, $82.65 wherewith to pay his harvest hands, and therefore could not buy the buggy he desired. Free trade would not permit it. The *Tribune* goes on to calculate what the result would be in June, 1888, selling exactly the same quantity of the same articles, and buying similarly, the prices being those actually given and received at that time. Selling the produce, he receives:

100 bushels wheat, 88 cents	$ 88 00
30 cords wood, $5	150 00
10 tons timothy hay, $12	120 00
100 bushels corn, 50 cents	50 00
100 bushels oats, 30 cents	30 00
30 dozen eggs, 14 cents	4 20
30 pounds of butter, 15 cents	4 50
Total	$457 70

And if the farmer buys exactly what was bought in 1858, he would have paid this year as follows:

1 Studebaker wagon, with seat	$65 00
5 pounds Rio coffee, 20 cents	1 00
20 pounds brown sugar, 6 cents	1 20
5 pounds granulated sugar, 9 cents	45
20 pounds rice, 8 cents	1 60
1 pound best green tea	75
2 gallons syrup, 45 cents	90
1 barrel salt	1 00
2 pairs overalls, 40 cents	80
10 yards calico, 5 cents	60
40 yards (1 bolt) bleached muslin, 9 cts.	3 60
1 set granite cups and saucers	45
1 set granite plates	45
1 set knives and forks	60
1 dozen half-pint tumblers	60
50 wheat sacks, 21 cents	10 50
Total	$89 50

Now make the comparison. There is a balance left of $368.20 in 1888, as against $82.65 in 1858. The farmers can judge by results of the benefits of the tariff to them. The gain in the selling price of the above produce at present prices, over those of 1858, is $206.65. The gain in cheapness of the articles bought is $78.90. The total gain is $285.55. Of all the things he buys, coffee is higher now than then—and coffee is on the free list! Let farmers look at the facts, and they will see that they profit from protection.

47—Coffee is Free, yet Dear.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.—One thing we coffee-drinkers (and we all drink coffee) cannot understand is why coffee should be from 50 to 100 per cent higher with the tariff off than it was with the tariff on. Nor can we understand how untaxed coffee under a Democratic administration should be much higher than taxed coffee under a Republican administration.—B.

It is easily explained. We get the bulk of our coffee from Brazil. No sooner did Congress, in 1868, take the duty off coffee and put it on the free list, than the Brazilian government placed an export duty on coffee. Second, coffee is controlled by a trust, which ran the price up seven cents at one time a couple of months ago, and which trust keeps the price up. The fallacy of the free traders' cry that the trusts are caused by the tariff is easily seen, also, coffee has paid no duty for years, yet is controlled by a trust. A trust does not depend on the tariff, or on its absence. It depends entirely on whether enough money can be got together to control the product, and therefore control the price. England has free trade, but she is plastered over with trusts and monopolies.

48.—Labor's Share of the Cost.

ZALMORAL, MINN.—A friend asserts that manufactured articles on an average owe only 30 per cent of their value to labor. I can think of nothing, unless it would be some kinds of jewelry or patented article, that costs so little to make in proportion to the manufacturers' prices. As a simple granger I could imagine a man buying 70 cents' worth of iron and spending 30 cents' worth of time cutting it up into harrow teeth. But alas! how came the iron? Please give us the facts.—A. M. A.

The assertion that labor is only a small part of the price asked is a free trade dodge to get away from the fact that the tariff is a wall to hold up the rate of wages. The dodge consists in ignoring the labor necessary to make the "raw material." Raw material is a relative term. Take the illustration you use, which is as good as any. Bar iron is the raw material for the blacksmith. Suppose he buys 70 cents' worth of iron and spends 30 cents' worth of time in working it up into harrow teeth, or something else that sells for a dollar. The free trader claims that labor is 30 per cent., and "raw material" 70 per cent. of the cost. But it is a matter of record, proved by experience, that labor is 85 per cent. of the cost. of bar iron. Now 85 per cent. of 75 cents is 63¾ cents. Hence the dollar's worth of harrow teeth show:

Raw material	11¼ cents.
Labor	88¾ cents.

That is, the labor is 88¾ per cent. of the entire cost. The same thing runs through any illustration you may take. A coat, for instance. The woolen cloth is "raw material" to the tailor; to the man who makes the cloth, wool is the "raw material;" to the farmer who raises wool, the sheep, their care and their feed, are the "raw material." To the baker, flour is raw material; to the miller who made the flour, wheat is the raw material; to the farmer who raised the wheat, the cost of the seed, the plowing, sowing, reaping, threshing, and the interest on the land which produced it, all go into the "raw material." The higher the grade of the manufactured article the greater the per cent of labor involved in it.

49.—Millionaires, and How They Come.

MODOC, IND.—Our Democratic friends claim that there were not more than a half dozen millionaires in the United States 25 years ago, and that the "robber tariff" has fostered monopolies until our country is dotted with men who have grown wealthy by grinding down the poor laboring man. Please explain this matter at length.—REPUBLICAN.

We expect nothing less than that some Democrat will claim, before the campaign is over, that the yellow fever at Jacksonville is because of the "robber tariff." We don't know how many millionaires there were in the United States 25 years ago, but there were more than half a dozen. It is not to be agreed that all millionaires are made by "grinding down the poor." It is a fallacy to suppose that if one man has a million dollars, that it is obtained by unjust means. It is a common article of belief; but none the less false. A man may become very wealthy by perfectly honest means, without injuring any other person. The larger portion of the recent millionaires in this country have become so in one of several ways: First, through the development of the railways of the country; second, through the manufacture of patented articles—like SINGER, the sewing machine man, for instance, or EDISON; third, through buying real estate in or near cities of rapid growth, and holding it for years; fourth, through discoveries of petroleum; fifth, through legitimate business, buying when things are cheap and selling when they are dear; sixth, through stock speculation, railway wrecking, and other objectionable methods. The fact is that we have far fewer millionaires, in proportion to the population, than has free trade England. Her "merchant princes," made immensely wealthy through commerce, have passed into a proverb. There are no millionaires in this country who have become so in consequence of anything with which the tariff has to do, except those who have gotten wealthy through manufacturing articles protected by a duty. Where there is one of these, there are a dozen who have gained their money in other ways. If the tariff makes millionaires, how does it come that millionaires are more numerous in free trade England? The fact is, there is a greater distribution of wealth in the United States than in England. She has the very wealthy and the very poor. Here we have an enormously larger number of men who are moderately wealthy, made so through economy and honest legitimate business, because of the better opportunities here for a poor man to rise. It comes with an ill grace from a Democrat to rail at millionaires. Look at Cal. Brice, the chairman of the Democratic national committee, who made a clean million dollars through the Nickel Plate railway steal. The Nickel Plate railway runs from Buffalo to Chicago, paralleling the Lake Shore (Vanderbilt) system. There was, and is, not business enough for both; and to save a ruinous rate war, Vanderbilt bought in the Nickel Plate, which was the object aimed at by Brice and his confederates. Brice's share of the profits was a million dollars. He is an example of a Democratic millionaire, not made so by the tariff, but by a deliberate steal.

50.—Fruit and the Mills Bill.

ORLANDO, FLA.—Will you please publish that part of the Mills bill which relates to fruits.—N. H.

The only changes the Mills bill makes in fruits is to put currants, dates and figs on the free list. The duty is now on currants and dates, one cent a pound; on figs, two cents a pound. It also reduces the duty on raisins from 2 cents to 1½ cent a pound.

51.—Republican Leaders on Tariff Reduction.

A correspondent at Seymour, Missouri, sends us some clippings from "boiler-plate" in Democratic papers, quoting Grant, Garfield, Arthur, and others, in favor of tariff reduction, and wants our views on them. They are all right, and were the correct view at the time they were made. The utterance from President Arthur was made in his message of 1882, and at that session Congress passed the last Republican tariff reduction bill, that of 1883, which Arthur signed. The other men named favored the reduction of what was known as the "war tariff"—the high duties on certain articles, which were imposed as a means of raising money to carry on the war. There is hardly one item in the present tariff which has not been reduced since the close of the war. The men quoted are all dead, you will notice. Their living compeers, who agreed with them at that time—Senator SHERMAN, for instance—stand in opposition to the free trade Mills bill to-day, as they would were they alive. The articles are unfair and misleading, intended to catch ignorant voters.

52.—Free Trade Lies.

"Republican," of Concord Church, W. Va., should send his name. We cannot pay attention to anonymous letters. He sends us a list of free trade questions, which are samples of the attempt to influence ignorant voters that are being everywhere by the Democrats. Here is a sample: "Why Republicans in 1884 favored reducing tariff taxes; why they have changed their minds." The Republican platform of 1884 declare that the party favored a revision of the tariff, and reductions where the same could be made without injuring the principle of protection. The platform this year declares the same thing, only in different words. There is no more argument in it than it would be to ask "Why the Democrats in 1864 declared the war a failure; why they have changed their minds." Some of the questions involve greater lies than the one quoted above. For instance, "Why the price of wool has steadily declined under a protective tariff." It has not. There is not a question in the list that does not involve a falsehood of some kind. Once again, send your names with your queries, otherwise they go into the waste-basket.

53—A Batch of Queries.

L. B., of Little River, Kan., sends us a number of queries—too many to answer at length, but we will give brief replies. (1) It is the duty of Congress to pass laws for the whole country, not for the benefit of one section of the community at the expense of others. (2) The price of all products is the result of the total production and the total demand; it is not made in any one city or in any one country, as we have shown frequently in the Primer. (3) The farmer does *not* "sell under free trade and buy under protection;" see section 46 above. (4) The people of the country have shown, by their votes in electing Congressmen, that they are not in favor of the greenback theory, by refusing to elect Congressmen pledged to it. The issue was before the country from 1876 to 1880, and was defeated at the Congressional elections. (5) The tariff question is the most important one that has come up for settlement at the polls since the war closed. The new Congress, to be elected this fall, will deal with trusts; and national banks are *not* "steals." (6) The laboring man in this country has better opportunities then ever before in our history. (7) The laboring man's interests are certainly best conserved by the Republican party. (8) We regard the national banking law as an excellent law, and so would you if you understood it, instead of taking the word of some demagogue concerning it. (9) There is not one man in fifty in this country who is not a laboring man, and the men who work are consequently in a vast majority.

54.—More Queries.

F. J. K., New Troy, Florida, asks questions that have already been discussed, and so must be content with brief answers: (1) Free trade will certainly bring low wages. (2) The Republican party freed the negro, made him a citizen; and we certainly think did more for him than the Democratic party.

55.—Quinine Again.

A correspondent at Fortville, Ind., is answered thus: (1) There were five quinine manufacturers in this country that we know of before it was placed on the free list; there are three now. (2) The cheapness is the result of the extensive planting of cinchona trees in Ceylon and the East Indies, some dozen years ago, thus enormously cheapening the bark from which quinine is made.

56.—A Wrong Assumption.

A. S., Boone, Iowa: The manufacturers of the East have not the same advantage over those of the West that those of Great Britain have over us. Wages do not average any cheaper, and the cost of labor is the great difference between this country and Great Britain. "Priority of establishment" counts but little; and capital in manufactures is as cheap one place as the other, for no man is fool enough to go into extensive manufacturing on borrowed money.

57.—A Conundrum.

MOBERLY, MO.—It is not true that the President in his tariff message of last December admitted by his argument that putting wool on the free list would bring down the price of the farmers' wool? Is it not true that Mr. Mills and the Democratic journals now argue that putting wool on the free list would make better prices for our wool? If so, how do Democrats reconcile the arguments?—F.

We give it up. To men of ordinary reasoning power, they cannot be reconciled. We are willing to publish a reconciliation if some free trader will furnish it.

58—Only by Better Machinery.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—It is claimed by protectionists that like things, with few exceptions, are produced as cheaply here as in England, who pays her labor in their production much less than is paid in this country; or, to illustrate, how can A. who employs men at $1.50 a day in the manufacture of boots and shoes, put his goods on the market at the same price that B. does who pays only $1 a day?—C. M.

Your statement as to the claims of protectionists in this regard is too sweeping. There are comparatively few things of which this is true, and it is in industries in which we have later, more rapid and more economical machinery to aid us, so that a man can turn out more work in a day than his English competitor. The cases are numerous where men have been sent over from England with the sole purpose of examining and studying our improved machinery, so that it can be duplicated there, and they be also enabled to manufacture more cheaply. It may also occur where the "raw material" of the manufacture sells more cheaply here than there.

59.—Tin Plate Again.

"A Lover of the BLADE," West Grafton: There is no tin plate made in the United States now. All that we use is brought from England. Before the reduction of duties made by the tariff of 1883, the tin plate industry was firmly established in this country. The reduction of the duty on tin plate made in 1883 was too great, and as a result this manufacture has ceased in the United States. The Mills bill goes further and puts tin plate on the free list. The English article is in the hands of a trust, which fixes the price. Last year (up to June 30, 1888,) we imported $18,979,337 worth from England.

60.—The Old, Old Falsehood.

AUSTIN, TEX.—I am a Republican and take much interest in reading your articles in the primer, but now and then I find articles in the Democratic papers which I cannot understand. The included clipping is one of them. Would you please read it and explain it to my benefit as well as others.—P.

The long article you send all depends upon the fallacy, quoted by every free trader, and repeated by Cleveland in his letter of acceptance, that the amount of the duty is added to the price of domestic manufactured goods, and paid by the consumer. For instance, it says that on a wool hat costing $3, the "bounty" is $1.29. This is a point blank lie. If you buy a wool hat which was made abroad and imported, you pay that; but an American-made wool hat is not 25 cents higher than the same kind of hat sells for in London. The whole article is of the same tenor as the free trade circular to farmers, answered in last week's BLADE, in the Tariff Primer, section 42.

61.—The Coal Tariff.

J. H., Frostburg, Ind.: The duty on bituminous coal is 75 cents a ton of 28 bushels, 80 pounds to the bushel. The Mills bill does not change it. Anthracite coal is on the free list.

The Old Doctors

Drew blood, modern doctors cleanse it; hence the increased demand for Alteratives. It is now well known that most diseases are due, not to over-abundance, but to impurity, of the Blood; and it is equally well attested that no blood medicine is so efficacious as Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

"One of my children had a large sore break out on the leg. We applied simple remedies, for a while, thinking the sore would shortly heal. But it grew worse. We sought medical advice, and were told that an alterative medicine was necessary. Ayer's Sarsaparilla being

Recommended

above all others, we used it with marvelous results. The sore healed and health and strength rapidly returned."—J. J. Armstrong, Welmar, Texas.

"I find Ayer's Sarsaparilla to be an admirable remedy for the cure of blood diseases. I prescribe it, and it does the work every time."—E. L. Pater, M. D., Manhattan, Kansas.

"We have sold Ayer's Sarsaparilla here for over thirty years and always recommend it when asked to name the best blood-purifier."—W. T. McLean, Druggist, Augusta, Ohio.

"Ayer's medicines continue to be the standard remedies in spite of all competition."—T. W. Richmond, Bear Lake, Mich.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Price $1; six bottles, $5. Worth $5 a bottle.

Regulate the Regulator, by the use of Warner's Log Cabin Sarsaparilla. Sold by all druggists. 120 doses $1.

HOW THEY VANISH.

A Graphic Illustration of the Decline of Cleveland's Chances.

New York Press.

Mr. Cleveland's chances of re-election, as modeled after Mr. Atkinson's statistical charts, would seem to be about thus:

Before his free trade message: [redacted]

At the time of renomination: [redacted]

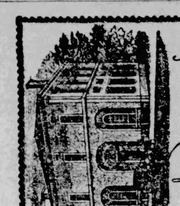
At the time of Harrison's nomination: [redacted]

On the publication of his retaliation message: [redacted]

On the publication of his letter of acceptance: [redacted]

To-day: Well, the *Press* foreman can not find a rule short enough or slim enough to show just what Mr. Cleveland's chances of re-election are to-day.

No matter how dull times may be, the hackman does a driving business.—*Merchant Traveler.*



No. 4243 WASHINGTON, D.C. Aug. 25 1888

Riggs & Co.

Pay to Calvin S. Brice, Chairman or order

Ten Thousand —— Dollars

$10.000 Grover Cleveland

GROVER'S $10,000 CHECK.

THE PROMISE.

"When we consider the patronage of this great office, the allurements of power, the temptation to retain public place once gained, and, more than all, the availability a party finds in an incumbent whom a horde of officeholders, with a zeal born of benefits received and fostered by the hope of favors yet to come, stand ready to aid with money and trained political service, we recognize in the eligibility of the President for re-election a most serious danger to that calm, deliberate and intelligent action which must characterize government by the people."—*Cleveland's Letter of Acceptance, August* 18, 1884.

HIS CONTRIBUTION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 20, 1888.

To Chairman National Democratic Committee, New York:

Enclosed please find my personal check for $10,000 as my contribution to the Democratic campaign fund.

Respectfully, GROVER CLEVELAND.

The BLADE is indebted to the *Evening Wisconsin*, Milwaukee, for the above illustration to accompany the letter of August 20 from President Cleveland to Chairman Brice.

A "THIN DISGUISE."

In his letter of acceptance of the nomination for governor of New York in 1882 Grover Cleveland said: "The system of levying assessments for partisan purposes on those holding office or place can not be too strongly condemned. *Through the thin disguise of voluntary contributions this is seen to be naked extortion, reducing the compensation which should be honestly earned, and swelling a fund used to debauch the people and defeat the popular will.*" Now, how does that sound in the light of President Cleveland's $10,000 check? Is not that a *"thin disguise?"* How does it read in the light of the fact that postmasters and other government officials are being called "to pay in 5 per cent of their salaries" for campaign purposes?

The Loveliest Skin.

THE WHITEST, CLEAREST, SOFTEST, PUREST SKIN, free from pimple, spot, or blemish, is produced by that group of all Skin Beautifiers and Purifiers, the

CUTICURA SOAP.

Incomparable as a Skin Soap, unequalled for the Toilet and Bath, and absolutely pure, and without a rival as an Infantile Skin Soap. Delicately medicated, exquisitely perfumed, and surprisingly effective it enjoys unheard of popularity, as evidenced by a sale greater than that of all other medicated toilet soaps in the world combined. Sold throughout the civilized world.

POTTER DRUG & CHEMICAL CO., BOSTON, U. S. A.

Send for "How to Purify and Beautify the Skin."

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Subject to entry under the U. S. Homestead, Preemption, Timber-culture, Desert land and Mining Laws in

NEW MEXICO.

Private lands for colonization. For information apply to EDWARD HAREN,
Special Immigration Agent A. T. & S. F. R. R.,
1050 Union Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

CHOICE HARDWOOD TIMBER LANDS

With rich soil, in Morrison Co., Minnesota, from two to four miles from depot, on sale from $4 to $8 per acre, on very easy terms to actual settlers. Apply to Messrs. Frederiksen, 181 Washington St., Chicago, or James Garbaile, 223 E. 6th, St. Paul.

CARD—A REMARKABLE OFFER—Send 4 cent postage stamp, a lock of your hair, name, age and sex, and I will send you a full synopsis of my disease free. Address J. C. Rudo, M. D., Principal Magnetic Institute, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Throw Away Your Pocketbooks

And use the "Invisible Pocket Protector." Just out. No more money, watches or anything else lost or stolen. Per set, by mail, 25c.
OHIO POCKET CO., Sandusky, O.

ELECTION TIMES.

Great Offer! Cheap and Reliable Information on the Tariff Issue.

For thirty days we will send any of the following books, postage prepaid, for 10c. each, or all 6, containing over 200 pages, for 40c: "The Farmer and Tariff," Col. Thos. Dudley; "Reply to the President's Free Trade Message," R. P. Porter; "Fallacies of Free Trade," E. P. Miller; "Wages, Living and Tariff," E. O. Hartshorn; "The Vital Question; Advantages of Protective Tariff," prize essay 1887, Univ. of Pa., Crawford Heating. Address CABELL BOOK CO., Box 265, Cox's Landing, W. Va.

11 Photos (samples), 10c; Lover's Package, 10c; both, 12c. Photo Co., Cuyahoga Falls, O.

PACIFIC GEMS.—Sparkling beauties. Every lady should have a box, 25 cts. Rare collection of Seashells, 25 ct. box. Agents wanted. PacificGem Co., Box 108, Haywards, California.

MRS. LEVI P. MORTON.

What a Reporter Learned About Her at the Family Mansion, Rhinecliff.

A FEMALE reporter for a New York paper went to Rhinebeck to interview Mrs. Levi P. Morton, wife of the Republican candidate for Vice President. The counterfeit presentment of Mrs. Harrison's features have become more familiar to newspaper readers than have those of Mrs. Morton, who is entitled to a share of public interest.

"How does being the wife of a candidate affect you?" the reporter asked, when she—remember it was a newspaper woman, and not a newspaper man—had been welcomed and introduced the object of her visit.

"I don't notice that it makes any difference," said Mrs. Morton.

"Every thing goes on just the same, except that Mr. Morton has more to do. Mr. Morton has a great number of newspaper people to see him, but you are the first who has thought me worth while to visit," she said, with a laugh that disclosed the prettiest little dimples you ever saw in the corner of her beautifully-shaped mouth.

Mrs. Morton is handsome—undeniably handsome. She is about five feet six inches in height. She would be a little too heavy for a girl—although there are many girls as heavy—but she has a tapering waist and beautifully molded neck and arms. Her eyes are large, blue eish-gray, and very expressive. Her complexion is a healthy white. She can boast of her nose, and her mouth is exquisitely aristocratic. Her lips are curved and full, and every smile awakens the most

babyish and bewitching dimples I have almost ever seen. Although Mrs. Morton's face has not one wrinkle, and her years scarcely warrant it, her hair looked quite gray in the dimly lighted room. Gray hair is always an attraction, even when combined with a youthful face. It was dressed very neatly. Twisted to the crown of the head and there rested in heavy, smooth coils, met by a heavy fringe on the forehead.

Of course every woman will want to know how Mrs. Morton was dressed. Well, she wore a gray cotton gown, with a waist that fitted to perfection, the skirt trimmed in white, open-work embroidery. A straight gold bar fastened the collar, and there was no other jewelry except a large solitaire and a large emerald on the third finger of the left hand. A gray cotton gown, the material of which couldn't have cost more than $5! Think of it! And a woman, too, whose husband is quoted at some $20,000,000! This so surprised the visitor that it was natural to ask:

"What do you like best in dress?"

"Something plain, always plain," she answered hurriedly. "I never cared for dress, but you know when one is in society one must obey certain rules or be conspicuous for eccentricity. I wear nothing but cotton or flannel gowns during the summer, or for very extra affairs foulards. My preference is in jewels is pearls, and I have some fine ones, but I am not fond of much jewelry of any kind."

To the query regarding the number of her children, Mrs. Morton said:

"Now you will laugh when I tell you that I have done nothing but raise a family and keep house since I married, but it constitutes my whole happiness," she added hastily, as if fearing I would infer otherwise. "Edith, my eldest, is a tall, handsome girl of fourteen; Lena is their teen, Helen is twelve. Lewis Parsons, my eldest boy, died while we were in London. Alice is next and is nine, and Mary, the baby, is seven. They have a French governess, and they keep up their music and drawing during the summery all other lessons are put by until winter. They are very happy children, too.

"I do not like politics," she said with a laugh, "and I do not want any more rights than I have, but I am a politician for my husband's sake. Everything that concerns him is my interest, and I do all I can to aid him in every way. I have no interests that are not connected with my home. My husband and my children are my whole thought and care."

The whole picture of Mrs. Morton's domestic life at the beautiful place called Rhinecliff is a pleasing one.

Free! Free! Free!

Samples of Dress Goods, Silks, or anything in the Dry Goods line which can be sampled, sent *free* to any part of the United States. 46 complete departments, and you can trade with us cheaper than at any other point in the United States. Goods sent anywhere by express. No catalogues, fresh prices and goods daily. Address,
F. EATON & CO., Toledo, O.
325 to 333 Summit street.

Rather Equivocal.

"Well, Bessie," said her mother, "have you been a good girl to-day?" "No, mamma," said the little thing; "not wholly bad, not wholly good—just a comferable little girl."

—Write Toledo Bus. College and Shorthand School, Toledo, O., for free spec. penmanship.

Patron—"Waiter, how's this!" "How's what?" "I found this cigar-holder in the soup." "Well, well! I'm glad of that. I've been hunting for the hanged thing an hour."—*Lincoln Journal.*

Pratical Philanthropy.

To do good to the utmost limits of our capability is the first duty; it is the highest privilege of the true Christian, and in no way can more real benefit be conferred upon mankind than in making known far and wide a sure and certain means of escape from that deadly malady consumption. Where is the family that does not reckon among those of its circle who have gone before one victim to this direful disease? It chooses the fairest, the brightest, the best, and when a fond parent sees pale consumption stealing into his loved daughter's bosom, flushing her cheek, blanching her skin, and reveling like a living worm, upon her vitals, who would hail as a deliverer sent from heaven, one bearing in his hand a remedy, which would save his darling from the yawning grave. The mother anxiously watching the boy of her love who at the threshold of manhood is seized by the destroyer and dragged with ruthless and unfeeling hand down to the tomb, would bless with all a mother's heart the power which could save him. Such a power exists, and a benevolent man, himself a brand plucked from the consumptive fire, holds out the hand of help and without asking for remuneration, is ready to communicate the means by which he was cured. All he wants is to be told who suffers. You can send a letter to T. A. Slocum, 181 Pearl street, New York city, and by return you will receive free, two bottles of remedy, which is a positive cure.

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION!

Over a Million Distributed.

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Incorporated by the Legislature in 1868, for Educational and Charitable purposes, and its franchise made a part of the present State Constitution, in 1879, by an overwhelming popular vote.

Its GRAND EXTRAORDINARY DRAWINGS take place Semi-Annually June and December, and its GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DRAWINGS take place on each of the other ten months in the year, and are all drawn in public at the Academy of Music, New Orleans, La.

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with fac-similes of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."

G. T. Beauregard
J. A. Early
Commissioners.

We, the undersigned Banks and Bankers will pay all Prizes drawn in the Louisiana State Lotteries which may be presented at our counters.

R. M. WALMSLEY, Pres. Louisiana Nat'l Bank.
PIERRE LANAUX, Pres. State Nat'l Bank.
A. BALDWIN, Pres. New Orleans Nat'l Bank.
CARL KOHN, Pres. Union National Bank.

GRAND MONTHLY DRAWING
In the Academy of Music, New Orleans,
Tuesday, October 9, 1888.

CAPITAL PRIZE. $300,000

100,000 Tickets at Twenty Dollars each. Halves, $10; Quarters, $5; Tenths, $2; Twentieths, $1.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1 PRIZE OF	$300,000 is	$ 300,000
1 PRIZE OF	100,000 is	100,000
1 PRIZE OF	50,000 is	50,000
1 PRIZE OF	25,000 is	25,000
2 PRIZES OF	10,000 are	20,000
5 PRIZES OF	5,000 are	25,000
25 PRIZES OF	1,000 are	25,000
100 PRIZES OF	500 are	50,000
200 PRIZES OF	300 are	60,000
500 PRIZES OF	200 are	100,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

100 Prizes of	$500 are	50,000
100 Prizes of	$300 are	30,000
100 Prizes of	$200 are	20,000

TERMINAL PRIZES.

999 do.	100 are	$99,900
999 do.	100 are	99,900
3,134 Prizes amounting to		$1,054,800

Notice.—Tickets drawing Capital Prizes are not entitled to Terminal Prizes.

☞ FOR CLUB RATES, or any further information desired, write legibly to the undersigned, giving full address in your letter. Name, County, Street and Number. More rapid return mail delivery will be assured by your enclosing an Envelope bearing your full address.

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REMEMBER That the presence of Generals Beauregard and Early, who are in charge of the drawings, is a guarantee of absolute fairness and integrity, that the chances are all equal, and that no one can possibly divine what number will draw a Prize.

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Publishers' Column.

CHRIST ON CALVARY.

A New Picture.

The many thousands of our subscribers who have purchased of us the magnificent engraving of "Christ before Pilate," announced the past few months in this column, will be pleased to know that we are now prepared to furnish an excellent companion picture of CHRIST ON CALVARY. Orders filled at once. Price 25 cents, postpaid by mail. A description is unnecessary. Fully equal to the first engraving, and by the same artist.

THE UNION OR FAMILY SCALE.

The price of this Scale is $5.00, and we offer with THE WEEKLY BLADE one year for $4.25. Useful in any family. Weigh

The Household.

MISS EMILY S. BOUTON . . . . EDITOR.

HOME TALKS.

DISPENSING AND RECEIVING HOSPITALITY.

Not long ago I was reading an article which had for its subject the dispensing of hospitality. The first thing considered was the duty of all to render their homes the centers from which radiates good will towards everybody, a place to which the thoughts of friends and acquaintances turn with an involuntary warming of the heart, a pleased anticipation whenever circumstances direct their footsteps thitherward. The world, it said, was the better for a generous hospitality; those who dispensed it could never shut themselves away intent only upon selfish pursuits or pleasures; interest in others would always be developed by this leaving the latch string upon the outside.

There was a great deal of truth in the writer's words. Certainly of those who are ever on hospitable thoughts intent, it can never be written:

"It seems that life is all a void,
On selfish thoughts alone employed;
That length of days is not a good,
Unless their use be understood,"

And this use lies largely in making others happy.

I remember a picture which I once saw of a cottage home in a little seaside village. I say a picture, though it was really only a most vivid word painting with an illustration in black and white. It was a lowly home with a single room below and a loft above, and yet peace and contentment reigned supreme. Upon every dark night the curtains were left undrawn, and a light was placed in a window shining afar over what seemed a desolate waste. A wanderer drawing near at the hour of the evening meal would see the family gathered around the table, where there was always a vacant chair held ready for the chance comer who might be attracted thither.

To me that seemed ideal hospitality. It was always waiting, always ready. There was no effort, but simply an ever signified desire to minister to the comfort and happiness of whoever might pull the latch-string.

There is, however, another side to the thought of hospitality. It may be made as oppressive to the dispenser as the Egyptian taxes are to the people. I have seen homes—and there are any number of them in this country—where the unexpected guest added a crushing weight to burdens already grievous. I am not now speaking of the many in which Poverty sits by the hearth-stone, but where comparative comfort is the rule. When hospitality is a pain rather than a pleasure, better draw the latch-string inside the door, and keep it there, while the effort is made to discover where the trouble lies. In nine cases out of every ten, it will be found in the changes thought necessary to be made in the family arrangements, because of the in-coming guests.

A lesson which the picture mentioned above taught me was this: That true hospitality lies in giving the best of yourself and your surroundings to those around you whether they be those who are of your own family, or the chance-comer, the giving of these joyously and freely, but never straining after an added effect which wearies you, dimishes your powers and makes the coming of the stranger a dread, even though it be concealed. And when one remembers that it is the dear ones of the home circle to whom the best is owed, and that a giving which is more than what we can bestow upon them habitually is often the outcome of a selfishness that desires to make an impression of means and knowledge that are beyond the truth, one begins to appreciate then that it is a higher compliment to make the transient guest one with the home life, rather than to shut the doors upon him by a make-shift labored display. Of course I do not speak of occasions which are known and understood to be out of the common and demand a corresponding change from everyday living.

Speaking of the dispensing of true hospitality brings the thought of what its receiving should be by those to whom it is offered. Certainly there is often a looseness of thought, a lack of what is due to those who are supposed to offer of what is their best, in the perceptions of persons to whom the offering is made, judging by what is often said even in the house of the entertainer. Remarks are made that would cut like knives were they heard by those whose hospitality is thus betrayed. The moment that the stranger enters within the gates and is received as a friend, the duty of perfect loyalty to the trust reposed in him begins. No matter what may be lacking, no matter how incongruous arrangements may seem; no matter what home secrets may be unwittingly betrayed, neither in face, voice or manner, in the house or out of it, should it be made light of. He or she is a traitor to the instincts of a lady or gentleman who will be guilty of, or countenance, criticism or ridicule of accepted hospitality.

There is another thing. The guest owes to the entertainers to give the very best there is in him to making the hours pass away pleasantly. The selfishness that induces an individual to sit back that his enjoyment may be ministered unto with no effort upon his part, is only another name for boorishness, and even the diffidence which renders effort painful, is not always to be excused.

Society demands more and more of guests in the way of adding to the general pleasure, particularly in gatherings where much depends upon conversational talent, such as dinners and teas, but particularly the former. Indeed an individual man or woman who can tell stories well is brilliant in repartee, and readily falls into conformity with whatever may be the demand of the social gathering on any occasion, possesses a power that is not to be be despised. Yet it does not all lie in the gift of talking, but largely in the rare art of knowing how to make others talk well. Some of those women who have ruled the queens of society owed their supremacy to their talent of "making others discover in themselves an unsuspected fund of attractive conversation." American women are given the palm in this respect at the present day, both at home and abroad.

One thing is true, however. It is not always the most talented who win the day socially. It is rather they who either forget self or have the faculty of appearing to do so. Just so soon as the desire to shine beyond others, or a belief of superiority becomes evident, power is lost. "The least arrogance, the least self-assertion, the least hint of a notion on his part that he is present in a missionary spirit, or is impelled to supply any deficiencies he may observe in others is fatal," says Mr. Smalley in some recent articles upon "Conservatism," in the New York *Tribune*, and it is an indisputable fact.

EMILY S. BOUTON.

SEND THEM IN—A WORD TO THE WOMEN WHO READ THE BLADE!

So many inquiries come from time to time to the editor of the HOUSEHOLD regarding the noted women of America—those whose work has made them prominent—that to answer them she will write a series of articles giving some account of the lives and characters of these persons, each article being accompanied whenever possible with the picture of the individual. This series will run over a period of three months, beginning the middle of November, or the first of December, the exact period depending upon the time consumed in their preparation.

In order that this series may include those most interesting to the largest number, Miss Bouton would like to receive from each member of the HOUSEHOLD, or woman reader of the BLADE, a postal card upon which is the name of the American woman of prominence now living, whom the sender most desires to know about. These postals will be received until November 1, at which time they will be assorted, and the twelve names which have received the largest number of votes will be those selected for the series. Do not fail to send in your preference as early as possible. We hope to hear from every member. Address your postals, thus:

The Blade,
Toledo,
Ohio.
Household Dept.

FANCY WORK AND HOUSE DECORATIONS.

ELBOW PILLOW.—This is a new fancy, with an idea of comfort in it. They are made round, say eight or ten inches in diameter. A very pretty one is of one shade of plush and two contrasting colors of satin. To get the size cut a round pattern of paper, fold it into sixths and then cut it apart. Make each piece of that size, which would, of course necessitate cutting them a seam larger. It is well to baste them upon the paper until they are sewed together. Have the lining of the same size, put in two or three thicknesses of wadding, sew together, then tack through here and there with different shades of silk, comfortable-fashion. Finish edge with cord. Sew upon one side a long loop of ribbon to hang it to the back of the chair, whence it can be brought around upon the arm.

These may be made in the shape of a pillow, or varied in any way liked.—ED.

PRETTY QUILT.—A Noah's ark quilt is one made of serge, cloth, satin sheeting or plain cream sheeting. Begin by embroidering or appliquing a Noah's ark near the center of the quilt, but placed high up. Then have animals and birds in a long procession around the center of the quilt, marching toward the ark. Friends and acquaintances are invited to work the pairs of animals. In cream sheeting the animals may be all in red Turkey twill, worked with red ingrained thread. The animals are cut out in paper first, and then in whatever material they are to work on, but if your present home is so unpleasant why not change. Don't tell me that you fear to offend people,for you have a right to board where you please.

"Trouble's" experience is so different from mine, for I am a district school teacher of many years standing. There, now you all know I'm an old maid. "Murder will out." I boarded eleven months in the home of a farmer and my own dear mother could not be kinder to me than that woman, though she was obliged to work very hard. "My other mother" I often call her, and when I visit there now they all say "Hope has come home." I spent one winter in the home of a distant cousin and could write and study, even if there was a dear little three year old who did not always "keep hands off." In a few weeks I go into school and into still another family, where I have already spent some time, and when I read of your "steamed biscuits" I could see that blessed friend of mine crossing the school yard with a steaming bowl of them that might be ready for my dinner at 12. Love her? Indeed I do. Just try again, my fellow-teacher, and you will find many friends among these farmers.—HOPE DARING.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.—I must again beg space in the columns of the BLADE. A short time ago I said I would answer inquiries concerning Southern California, not expecting an avalanche of letters. I have answered a great many, and as they still come, and as they all ask about the same questions, and for the benefit of many readers who would like to ask, I will answer some of the leading questions.

Riverside is a valley about seventeen miles long and three miles wide, of about 4,000 inhabitants. The city is about 60 miles from Los Angeles, and about 65 from the coast. I can't tell you of the beauties of the place in such a small space, but if you were placed in the middle of a block filled with all kinds of fruit and flowers, it would remind you of the Garden of Eden. The climate is unrivaled, and I think as good a place for invalids as there is in Southern California, but people are often sick and die here. A great many come in the last stages of consumption, thinking they may get well. To such I would say, stay at home among your friends, for no earthly power can save you. All kinds of fruits are raised here, but the home fruit is the orange. Property may seem high to Eastern people, but you can consider that on five acres of fruit one can realize as much profit as on a farm East of 80 acres. A good orange grove sells for $1,000 per acre. Unimproved land sells for $300 and upwards with water privilege. Of course, land without water is not very valuable, as only one crop of barley can be raised in the year. City lots range from $150 to $400, according to location. Cottages can be rented from $10 to $50 per month. Flour is $1.30 per 50-pound sack, butter 35 cents, beef 13½ cents to 18 cents, eggs 30 cents, potatoes 1½ cents per pound, groceries same as at the East, vegetables are low and brought to the door by Chinamen the year round. There is no demand for laborers at present except for girls that are willing to do housework, for which from $20 to $25 per month is paid.

People that have money to invest can find a good opening here, for this is a city that is growing rapidly. We have three lines of street cars, a motor, and an electric railway nearly completed. Ice is manufactured here. We have churches of all denominations and good schools, and, as I said before, no saloons. A great many settle here on that account. I think the fall months are the best for strangers to come, as they get acclimated by the time the warm weather comes on. I have been asked if fleas are numerous here, and would say I have never seen one in Riverside. The water has been brought from the mountains in ditches, but the city is being piped with artesian water. If I have not answered all the questions, write again, and have a little patience with me, and to all those that mean business, I am willing to be of all the assistance I can; having been over the road, I can make a good many suggestions. To those who want to come here and cannot, I would say be content with your lot, for there never was a county but has its disadvantages as well as its advantages. I will bid you all adieu for this time.—MRS. G. BATTERFIELD, Riverside, Calif.

DOMESTIC SERVICE.—For several years I have been a devoted admirer of the BLADE'S Household correspondence. Its contributors include many of the best minds in city and country, whose subjects embrace the vital problems of right living, domestic economy, and kitchen science. I am prompted to second the motion of H. K. Johnson in Saturday's Chicago *Times*, for the agitation and organization of special schools for education and examination of students in household affairs. Mr. Johnson says: There is nothing I know of in the whole fabric of society so absolutely unbusinesslike and at loose ends, as the employment of servant girls.

It needs to be systemized as thoroughly as the graded public schools, and it will pay to do it. The long want list columns in every metropolitan newspaper confirms this. It is simply astonishing how few housewives are practically educated in the everyday demand of preparing food for the table, and presiding with dignity and satisfaction, that it is neatly done and well seasoned. Until society raises its standard in the treatment of its domestic servants to disciplinary tests and promotion for merit, the American girl will turn for employment to other trades and leave the kitchen to foreign help.—I. S. M., Stryker, Ohio.

A DEFENSE—I wish to reply to "Troubled" in defense of the farmers' wives who board the "school ma'ams." Tell me, "Troubled," did you ever board at more than one place where they gave you cold steamed biscuits to carry to school? Surely such places are the exception and not the rule.

I was a "school ma'am" for four years and I found it many times and but one place where I had reason to complain of the fare. Their idea of good cooking differed from mine, but I knew they did their best and I accepted it with as good grace as I could. I do not believe I was ever expected to assist with the housework, more than to make my own bed and sweep my room, and any woman ought to do that.

I agree with Anna, however, that there is an idea prevalent among those who have never taught, that a teacher has a very easy time; but though I now have quite a family and do all my own work, I must say I have never worked harder than during the four years I taught a country school.—EX-SCHOOL MA'AM.

TO "PASSION FLOWER:"—

"True friends, like the ivy and the wall,
Both stand together, or together fall."

When you laugh, a true friend will laugh with you, and when you weep, a true friend will weep with you. I can do nothing, dear "Passion Flower," but live on and bear the scorn and cold looks of those who have appeared to be my friends. But why need I care for the scorn and cold looks of those seeming friends, when I know I am worthy of true friendship? A true and sincere friend will not forsake me in time of need, and the one that stands by me in misfortune I will ever hold sacred to love and memory. One may find friends by being kind and loving to all, speaking pleasant words and wearing a cheerful face. If we allow ourselves to be cold and unsocial we cannot expect to find friends, for it would be an hindrance to all approaches to friendship.

"Earth has a spell for loving hearts,
Why should we seek to break it?
Let's scatter flowers instead of thorns,
For life is what we make it."

—MRS. NELLIE AMMERMAN,
West Lebanon, Indiana.

SUNDAY VISITING—How often I have felt like giving the sister that wrote that outcry against Sunday visiting the right hand of fellowship. I have been there—that is, in the same situation. How infinitely more pleasant to spend the Sabbath at home with one's own family, reading with and teaching the children. If they have a Sabbath, why not respect it as such and teach our children to do the same? I think there are few people but what could spare one day, or part of one, for pleasure and recreation without taking Sunday. Oh, ye fortunate ones who live where the Sabbath is kept in a Christian manner, if you could only spend one Sunday with the regular Sunday visitor, it would be more convincing than all that can be written. It has been my experience if I told them I did not approve of Sunday visiting to be treated in a way that said, Oh! you think yourself better than we. If I chanced to meet them and asked them to come to see me, they said, I have no time to visit only Sunday. I asked one when she had time to read. She said she did not read. Another told me she visited on Sunday, but did not talk of worldly affairs. She could neither read nor write. I leave you to imagine what kind of a hubbub there is where four or five families of children are turned out together for Sunday visiting.—MYRA.

A FEW THINGS.—I have often felt like putting in my word when reading the interesting articles of the sisters.

Clara B., your fruit was imperfectly put up when it is moldy on top. Use greater care.

I prepare salt mackerel in cream by soaking in the usual way, then putting in a shallow vessel and pouring a few spoonsful of cream to each fish, and baking a light brown.

I wish the readers of the BLADE could see my collection of over 200 kinds of insects. They are at once novel, instructive and most beautiful. I caught them here in Clinton county, Missouri. It took me a whole season. But them as sleep with chloroform. They are each in a most natural position, not the least distorted or changed from their beautiful colors. I have butterflies, bees, moths, beetles, spiders, water insects, surprising to look at. I have everything you can find here, so perfect is the collection. I do not see an insect unless I have it. I used to be afraid of them, but the fascination of a new specimen overcame fear. It is a splendid way to seek health in the open air, and shows wonderfully the works of our Creator. I took the interest in studying zoology, and if any one would like to correspond with me about it, I would be pleased to hear from them.

Put a few spoonfuls of coal oil in the wash. It will delight you.—MRS. L. M. MCKEE, Lathrop, Mo.

INQUIRIES.

Can anyone tell me what to do for a parrot that for the last nine months has picked every feather out or rather bitten them off as soon as they are out so he can get hold of them. His breast and back is as bare as a "picked chicken." Some feathers left in his wings. Have washed him and was feeding on pickers, coffee and hemp seed when he began picking himself. He is a young parrot, but has almost ceased to talk or play. I hope someone who knows will tell a remedy.—M. G.

Will some kind reader of the BLADE give directions for crocheted spider web-lace? Also for one who is fleshy who wishes to be smaller.—BLACK EYES.

If the directions are very long, we cannot make room for them. Short patterns are always welcome.—ED.

Will some of the readers of the BLADE please send me a copy of an exercise song, or any exercise, which would be suitable for small children?—MAGDALENE DAVIS, Shelbyville, Bedford county, Tenn.

Will some one please tell me how to bleach hair without injuring it? I deal in hair and find I cannot supply the demand for very light and curly hair.—Z. A.

Please give me the address of one or two reliable wholesale poultry dealers in Toledo?—A. F. MILLER, Carey, O.

Send to *Poultry and Pets*, Toledo, O., for the information required. We cannot do free advertising.—ED.

Will Emeline B., of Albany, Oregon, please send her address in full through the BLADE as I wish to correspond with her in regard to the country?—C. L. K.

Will Mrs. M. H. Alexander, the lady who raised her pie melon seed, send some if she has them to spare to JOHN J. MORRIS, box 330, Seneca Falls, N. Y.

Having sent the flax to parties in Ashtabula and Glencoe, Ohio, as requested to, I would like to know whether they received it, as I have not heard from them. Fear they have not got it. If they have not please let me know and I will send more.—MRS. C. C. REYNOLDS, Hawkeye, Kansas.

Please say if there is any man that has no family or home, that is middle-aged, and is willing to do light work, such as tending gardens and milking cows, tending bees; is honest, steady and temperate, and an American, can have a home here.—Address box 296, Dodge Centre, Minn.

Please give a good cure for toothache.—DON QUIXOTE.

I see in the BLADE frequent inquiries for the old time beer seeds. If they will send me their address and postage I will furnish all the seed they want free of cost.—C. P. MCINICH, Lebanon, Chickasaw Nation, I. T.

Will some one tell m in what way subnitrate of bismuth is injurious when used on the skin.—LULU HEATH, Bethany, Mo.

Will some one please send crochet shoulder cape, the one with spaces to draw ribbon through?—SUBSCRIBER.

Will any of the members of the BLADE HOUSEHOLD be so kind as to tell me how to make impression paper for stamping patterns with? I would like full directions as soon as possible. I would like red, blue and white paper.—MRS. R. M. F.

Will you ask how to make all kinds of pickles that will keep six months or a year, and a good toilet soap? What will drive away rats or kill them?—MRS. B. B.

I will send seeds of three varieties of honey suckles (column), to be sown this fall, to any one sending self-addressed stamped envelope. Those wishing directions how to grow and care for the young plants through the winter please send stamp extra.—MRS. M. R. D., Box 15, Otterville, Buchannan county, Iowa.

ANSWERS TO INQUIRIES.

"M. H. T.:" If planted in a well protected place, yes. I have been successful in growing the Russian mulberry at this latitude, Northern Illinois. The fruit is of the finest quality. I will cheerfully furnish any further information on this subject if you will address—J. G. MOFFETT, Ruthsburg, Ill.

If the lady who is troubled with fleas will use black walnut leaves, spreading them over the floor in each room plentifully, and put in the bed and around them, and does not sweep for two or three days, she can say good-bye fleas.—S. A. M.

Last spring I received some pie melon, citron and mock peach seed from "Mrs. Brewer," Pierceville, Finney county, Ks. she telling me to report the result. Here it is: three citrous, five pie melons, and fifteen peach melons. The dry weather hurt the vines. I would say the mock peach is splendid in pie or anyway we tried to eat them. We have not tried the pie melon.—TOESIN, Ind.

The following is an extract taken from the *N. Y. Sun:*

Please decide the following question:

A young lady receives the attention of a young man. Whose place is it, the gentleman's, to tell when he will call again, or the lady's, to ask when he will call again, as he departs from her residence?

The editor answers in the following manner: Do not think us cold or unsympathetic when we say bluntly neither. Consider the case of a young man. It may be all very well for a dun or for a doctor to say, for example, "I shall come to-morrow evening," or "I will come next Tuesday." But for a friend and admirer, devoted, but humble, never! No such high mightiness and independence for him under such circumstances. He must not even presume to ask when he may hope to find the young woman at home again. He must seize the chances by his own watchfulness, instead of trying to lord her down by an effort to make an appointment. This of course is applicable prior to the final engagement." Now comes my question: Does he mean that a young man has no right to keep a young lady's company engaged continually or occasionally previous to any time whatever, for an example, for next Sunday, for a drive, or to go to church, &c.?—SUBSCRIBER.

The writer of the above undoubtedly means that a young man has no right to keep a young lady's company engaged continuously. It is certainly proper for him to ask her occasionally in advance to take a drive with him, or to go to church, etc., but yet always leaving her free to accept or reject his invitations, as she may choose. He has no possible right to exact any special favor from her until after he has asked her to marry him and been accepted.—ED.

Mrs. Ada Hall, North Bender Oregon, Any other smooth soft oil will be as efficacious as angle worm oil, if used in the same way. Perhaps some one will send you some, or tell you how to make it.—ED.

RECIPES.

KOUMISS.—Kindly permit me to say to C. who inquires about milkweed, that the following preparation of cows' milk will be found much more efficacious in stomach troubles than anything known in the way of medication. It is known as "Koumiss." Add to ½ pt warm new milk ¼ Vienna yeast cake, or its equivalent in any good hop yeast; let stand in a warm place, but not by a stove or fire, until it thickens; beat smooth with an egg-beater and place upon ice. Next morning take one-half of this mixture (throwing the rest away) and add to ½ pt. warm new milk and let stand (stirring occasionally) until it thickens. The next (third) morning taking one-half of the mixture, beat smooth, and stir into 1 qt "blood warm" new milk, and let stand until it thickens, which will be in from six to nine hours, depending upon the temperature of the room; beat smooth, pour into a self-sealing glass fruit jar (pint size is most convenient) and place on ice. It is now ready for use, but will be better the following day. It should be made fresh every day, for which purpose a cupful must be saved from the previous day's brewing to start with. It may taste a little of the yeast the first day or two, but when you get used to Koumiss you would as soon think of eating your potatoes without salt as to drink milk before it has been fermented as described above. The stock requires renewal about once a month. I eat from three pints to two quarts of Koumiss every day and believe that I should soon starve to death without it, as I have run the entire gamut of "health foods" without finding anything satisfactory in them, and my stomach will not tolerate milk even in the smallest quantity, except when made into Koumiss. Milk is recognized by the medical profession as the most perfect single food known, but it is somewhat in disrepute with adults, because they do not know how to use it. Milk is a food and should be eaten with a spoon or taken in sips. If it is drank, it almost invariably causes biliousness or other unpleasant effects. It must be presented to the gastric mucous surface slowly. Let me warn C. and all other dyspeptics, against the habitual and indiscriminate use of medicines, no matter by whom prescribed, or how "harmless" the remedy is supposed to be. The delicate glandes of the stomach, when once injured by medicines, will seldom or never recover their normal condition. Did it ever occur to you that in 75 cases in 100 where a physician is consulted, or somebody's patent medicine is resorted to for the cure of real or fancied ailments, that nature alone and unaided, except by hygienic living, would have effected a cure quicker, without expense, and the patent medicine humbug would have been deprived of a testimonial, or Doctor so and so would have been a dollar or two poorer? Make a practical test of this matter, and see if this is not a logical argument.—A. V. LYLE, Stanton, Wis.

POTATOS IN CASES.—The following is an exceedingly nice way of serving baked potatoes; Bake potatos of equal size, and when done, and still hot, cut off a small piece from each potato; scoop out carefully the inside, leaving the skin unbroken; mash the potato well, seasoning it with plenty of butter, pepper and salt; return it with a spoon to the potato skin, allowing it to protrude about an inch above the skin. When enough skins are filled, use a fork or knife to smooth the potato that which projects above the skin; put all into the oven a minute to color the tops. It is better, perhaps, to color them with a salamander. They will have the appearance of baked potatos burst open.

FRIED POTATOS.—Pare and wash some raw potatos and slice them as thin as wafers. Lay in ice-water for half an hour, and wipe dry by spreading them upon a cloth and pressing another cloth upon them. Dry in boiling lard until they are of a light brown and sprinkle with salt. To dry them of the fat, take out from the frying-pan with a perforated skimmer, put into a colander and shake for an instant. They should be crisp and free from grease.

GRILLED POTATOS.—Slice some cold boiled potatos lengthwise, and lay them on the gridiron to brown. Take them up on a hot dish, butter each piece and sprinkle over a little pepper and salt.

KENTUCKY POTATOS.—Raw potatos, peeled, sliced very thin; put into a pudding dish and cover with milk; add pepper and salt and a teaspoonful of flour, wet; bake till nicely browned; do not put them in water after they are sliced.

THE blood is the regulator. Regulate the Regulator with Warner's Log Cabin Sarsaparilla. It cures all impurities. It is the largest bottle in the market—120 doses for $1. Your druggist sells it. Buy it for your family's benefit as well as your own.

Our Young Folks.

BLADE TEMPERANCE LEGION.

MOTTO: "Of Ourselves We Will be Masters."

Pledge:

We do hereby promise ourselves that, from this time until we are 21 years old, we will not taste intoxicating liquors of any kind, and that we will exert all our influence to prevent their use by others. Witness our names:

HUNTSVILLE, ARK.	
Anna Barnes	Willie Drain
John Phillips	BEALLSVILLE, O.
Miles Rainey	Frances A Colman
James Johnson	John W Colman
Laura Peach	Clarence A Taylor
Walter Peach	Luretta Morris
Ruth Barnes	Albert Morris
Fannie Barnes	Wilbur Seal
Bernice Phillips	George Arnold
Stella Binam	Will Reed
Ida Peach	Dos Arnold
Mabel Peach	Charles Morris
Lou Phillips	George C Smith

Names this week, 25. Total 24,174.

The above embraces all names received up to September 20.

"GREAT DAYS, BOB."

I uz up in the kentry the tother day—
Business a little slack—
An' it looked so homelike an' purty—say,
It tuck me completely back
To the times 'en I used to run off from school
An' feesh by the hour by a clear, still pool,
With a pack-thread tied to an old pin hook,
And never a-keerin' fur lesson or book,
Them was the great days, Bob.

The birds uz a-cheepin amongs' the trees,
Jis' like they used to do;
An' the smell of the lilacs uz borne on the breeze
An' the sky uz bright an' blue,
An' the danderlines shone like chunks o' gold,
As yaller an' peart as in days of old,
When we used to make music things out o' the stalks,
The shorter the stems, the s'riller their squawks,
Them was the great days, Bob.

The flow'rin' curns smelt strong an sweet
An' the grass was soft and green,
An' it looked to me like the winter wheat
Wuz the fines' I ever seen.
Fur away out there from the city's din,
It made me wish I'z a boy ag'in,
An' the worter came up an' stood in my eye;
Seems like a boy can't help but cry
A-thinkin' o' them days, Bob.

—*Chicago Daily News.*

For the Young Folks.

TWO BOXES OF FIGS.

BY RENA REYNOLDS.

Grandma had given Ray a box of figs, saying, as she did so: "Give half of them to Paul when he comes home from school.

"Yes, grandma," Ray answered, and he meant to do just as he promised.

Ray was only five years old, and he did like figs so much. He was usually a very good little boy, but this was a great temptation. They looked so nice, lying snugly packed together in the box, His eyes shone when he thanked grandma so politely for the gift.

"I'm going to eat mine right away," he said. "I can't wait."

He went into the garden munching the figs as he went. One after another was taken from the box until the little boy saw that his share of the fruit was gone.

Then Ray paused, but only for a moment; one of Paul's figs was soon in his hand and Ray was saying:

"Paul won't care if I eat one of his."

He really did not mean to take any more; but before Ray stopped to think what a dreadful thing he was doing, the last fig had been eaten. The pretty box was empty.

"What should he do?" "What would grandma think of him?" "And Paul would be so angry with him; he was afraid to even think of it."

A few minutes later, a little boy rushed into mamma's room, crying between his sobs:

"Oh, I've been so naughty; whip me! whip me quick, mamma! for I 'serve it. Mamma, you must whip me right away, or I can't rest."

It was something new to mamma to hear a little boy begging to be whipped.

"What is the matter, Ray?" she asked.

He told the story, and mamma thought a little while. Somehow, she did not seem in any hurry to whip him.

Ray wondered why she should wait.

At last she spoke.

"You might stay at home from the picnic to-morrow," she said.

"I'd rather take the whipping, mamma," he answered, "but I'll do as you say."

It was hard to give up the picnic. Paul would go, and it would be so lonesome to stay at home. Mamma would send such a nice dinner and the boys would swing under the trees.

"I have been naughty and I won't grumble," thought Ray.

"You may hold this yarn while I wind it," mamma said, "and then you may go to the store for another box of figs."

Then Ray was happy; he forgot all about the picnic. "I think you are the very beest mamma," he said, as the last skein of yarn was finished, and he started for the store. His arms ached from holding the yarn so long, but he didn't mind that.

He hurried down the street, and when Paul got home Ray gave him the figs and asked his brother to forgive him.

"Of course, I'll forgive you," Paul said, "and I want you to have some of them."

"Why, I 'most believe these are better than the first box," Ray said, as they sat on the porch eating the figs.

"I 'spect it's because you earned these," was Paul's answer.

Do you think that was the reason?

ROYAL DOLLS.

BY ANNE KATE VERDERY.

There comes a time in the life of almost every girl when she thinks herself "too big" to play with dolls any more, and yet finds it very hard to give up the dear babies who have made so many hours pass happily.

This was the case with Gladys Hamilton and Dorothy Foster.

Gladys was twelve years old and Dorothy eleven. Neither were very strong, so had not been able to attend school very regularly.

They hit upon a pleasant plan for picking up a few bits of history. And this is the way they did it. They each had some small dolls about six inches high. One of these was selected for a king and one for a queen. In order to play correctly they had to read about the country over which the sovereign they selected ruled, and also about the people and events and costumes of that period. So, although it seemed only play at the time, the little girls learned many things which will always be of great value to them.

Gladys's first king was Charles VI. of France, while Dorothy's was Cœsus of Greece. When they had learned the main dates of each reign, one of the attendants was taken for the king or queen of a new reign.

Five cents' worth of mixed beads was more than enough to make jewelry for the whole court, while the dresses of these minature people could be made of almost nothing. Tiny samples and bits of tin foil were eagerly gathered by these little ragpickers, and converted into dainty bodices for "her majesty," or gorgeous shields for the Greek heroes.

Gladys and Dorothy greatly enjoyed the marriage of Richard II. of England, to Isabella of Valois, who was called the child-queen, because she was only eight years old when she married. At one end of Gladys's bed room the Cathedral of St. Nicholas, at Calais, was arranged. The altar was formed of a pasteboard soap-box, with pill boxes for steps. Some tiny wax candles burned on the altar, and on either side of the broad aisle seats were placed for the royal guests. The old Bishop of Canterbury (who was only rag) chanted solemnly as the bride and groom entered. Little Isabella was very beautiful, for she was wax all over, and only four inches high. Her dress was made of white hat-lining silk, with a long train and embroidered front; she was covered with a tulle veil, and her head was graced with a crown of pearls. Richard wore purple velvet and diamonds, with a deep lace collar. After the ceremonies were over, all returned to the palace and had a grand ball.

A wedding, christening, funeral or coronation was held in one or the other of the courts at least twice a week.

As we all know, there is a great deal of trouble in every reign, and often the king would order some poor subject to be beheaded or burned at the stake. These children really did burn some of the dolls.

They would cut out of brown paper a half dozen dolls or more, and one by one lay them on top of the kitchen stove. It was very funny to watch them. Sometimes, before the paper would burn, the heat would make the dolls kick or clap their hands, and even turn somersaults.

Rag dolls were also made for execution, with heads sewed on very loosely, so that when laid on a block of wood, one stroke of a sharp penknife would cut the thread, and down would go the head, only to be put on again another time, however, when some one would have to be beheaded.

Dorothy's Grecian court was some different from the French Court of Gladys. As Dorothy did not have a doll-house, her kings and queens lived on a table, the wall forming the back of her palace. Bright-colored silk handkerchiefs were hung on all sides, the rooms were divided by books or little screens made of old visiting cards.

The great feasts given by the Greeks were always enjoyed by the little girls. Dorothy once buried one of her old rag heroes in Central park, but as she could not afford to lose even a rag man, so the same day he was dug up.

Of course, these two courts could not associate, because Cœsus and Charles VI. reigned at such different times, but Dorothy skipped a few years so that the royal families might be together.

Some little girls might feel that they could not afford to have so many dolls, but only the king and queen and their children need be very nice dolls, and even these are so small that they are not very expensive. The others can be had for two or three cents apiece, and if they are not large enough, stiff skirts can be put on, which will make them stand much higher than they really are. Tiny furniture for the palaces can be bought for a cent apiece at almost any toy store, and, as I have said, the dolls can be dressed richly, because their clothes can be made of such small pieces.

When Dorothy and Gladys were not together, they were nearly always making something with their nimble little fingers to add to the beauty of their courts, such as silk flags worked in beads to represent jewels, or working little black dashes on long nap white Canton flannel, which, when used as trimming, looks very like ermine. One time Dorothy gave Glady's queen a very pretty white feather fan, the feathers being picked from one of her mother's pillows.

The art galleries of the courts were really beautiful beeswax. Many is the long hour that they have spent in carving out of white beeswax little statues to adorn the royal palaces, some of which were very good indeed indeed. When one statue was finished, the wax shavings would be melted over, and while hot, poured into a little pasteboard box, and when cold, the box would be broken from around the wax, and then they had a nice new block.

With the help of some water-color paint, an old illustrated history, and some transfer paper, these little artists made some very ancient pictures.

As Gladys and Dorothy could not very well get into the palace (which was a dry-goods box with a shelf run through it,) the banquets were held in the garden, which was really only the floor.

The kings and lords went hunting in the summer in Glady's flower box, which stood in her window, for, like most New York girls, they had no out-door play ground.

Any little girls inclined to play in this way, may enlarge on these suggestions. Of course, the more accurately it is played the more interesting it is.

The last time I heard from Gladys she was very much engaged in making a suit of armor for Joan of Arc, therefore bringing her to the reign of Charles VII. of France. Here, of course, she will learn all about the famous brave girl.

You may easily see how these little girls will never forget the people, costumes and notable sayings of prominent characters in the different countries in which they have played, for this little pastime cannot be enjoyed very much without a good deal of searching through histories.—*Young Hearts.*

NAVAL ACADEMY AT ANNAPOLIS.

BY H. ALBERT JOHNSON.

The length of the course at the naval academy is four years. A candidate for admission must first obtain a permission from home to enter the lists in a competitive examination for an appointment to be given by the congressman from his district. If successful in this examination, he receives a permit to appear before the examining board at Annapolis, and this board determines upon his qualifications for an appointment to the naval cadet. If the board pronounces him physically sound, and if he is able to pass a satisfactory examination as to mental attainments, he receives his appointment and becomes a naval cadet.

This examination takes place in June, and as the older cadets are all absent from the academy on "leave," the successful candidates or "plebs," as they are termed, feel their self-importance more strongly than ever they can again.

In fact, however, their appearance is anything but imposing. They strut about in a consequential but evidently uneasy manner, struggling to be at ease, and certainly not succeeding.

The plebs, or "youngsters" (as they are also called) are at once quartered on board a lumbering old-fashioned wooden frigate, which always lies alongside the dock, and does duty during the school sessions as a gunnery ship.

This vessel becomes the residence of the plebs during the summer months; here they have their first experience of sailor life; and here, among other things, they first acquire the art of sleeping in a hammock. It is truly an edifying sight to see these lads, on their first night struggling with their hammocks. The hammocks used in the navy, you must bear in mind, are very unlike those in which people swing under the trees in the country. The navy hammocks are made of heavy canvas, and are slung from the beams of the ship. They are usually hung quite high from the deck, so that is not easy for a beginner to climb into one with any degree of grace—even if he manages to get in at all. Usually, the novice struggles in from one side, and goes head over heels out at the other—mattresses, pillows, and bed clothes, all accompanying him. After two or three unsuccessful attempts of this sort, however, the "greenest begins to improve, and one or two weeks of practice is sufficient to make any one an adept in the art. In September another set of cadets is appointed. These form the remainder of the fourth class, and although both the June and September new-comers are members of the same class, the June arrivals are rather inclined to make much of their superiority over the "Seps," as the latter comers are termed. During the latter part of September the older cadets return from their summer cruises, and the regular academic year commences.—*St. Nicholas.*

A SCENE IN ROME.

BY W. W. STORY.

In nothing does the kindliness of the Romans show itself more than in their treatment of the dumb beasts that serve them. It very rarely is to see in the streets of Rome those reckless and brutal exhibitions of violence and cruelty to animals that are too often seen in England and America. The French system of vivisection is here, that God! unknown. This people is passionate, but not cruel in its nature. The church, too, takes animals under its protection, and on the day dedicated to Sant' Antonio, a celebration takes place which is characteristic, and, to my mind, full of humanity and good feeling, and calculated to produce a good effect on the people. This is the annual blessing of animals which takes place on the 17th of January, when all the horses, mules and donkeys in Rome are taken to the church of Sant' Antonio to receive a benediction. The doors are thrown wide open, and the church and altar are splendid with candles, and the crowd pour in and out to see pictures and make the sign of the cross. The priest stands at the door, and, with a broom dipped in holy water, sprinkles the animals as they pass in procession before him, and gives them his benediction. All the horses in Rome are there from the common hack to the high-bred steed of the prince; some adorned with glittering trappings, some covered with scarlet cloth and tinsel, with red roses at each year, and tufts and plumes of gay feathers nodding on their heads. The donkeys come too, and often bray back their thanks to the priest. But see, there is a rustle in the crowd—who comes now? It is Gaetano, coachman of Prince Piombino, and prince of coachmen, mounted on an open car, and driving his magnificent team of fourteen horses with an easy skill which provokes the plaudits of the crowd. Up he comes, the people opening before him, and, touching his beaver (which was only rag) chanted solemnly as the bride and groom entered. Little Isabella was very beautiful, for she was wax all over, and only four inches high. Her dress was made of white hat-lining silk, with a long train and embroidered front; she was covered with a tulle veil, and her head was graced with a crown of pearls. Richard wore purple velvet and diamonds, with a deep lace collar. After the ceremonies were over, all returned to the palace and had a grand ball.

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Dorothy's Grecian court was some different from the French Court of Gladys. As

THE NEW CORN CROP.

A MAGIFICENT SHOWING.

An Exhaustive Review of the Present Season—A Careful Analysis of the Large Number of Returns—Valuable Information On an Important Matter.

CINCINNATI, September 20.—[Special.]—It has been the custom of the Cincinnati *Price Current* for many years to make special investigations in regard to the promise of the corn crop as it approaches maturity, and the work has now been accomplished for this season, by wide and extensive inquiry among special correspondents of this office, and careful computations upon the data obtained.

In this work this office does not aim to undervalue the service of the official machinery of the government or of the various states which prosecute such labors, nor does it assume that this independent enterprise is entitled to claims for consideration above those of the official bureaus. The conclusions reached by our investigations may be taken as evidence additional to that submitted officially—more frequently than otherwise in the past it has differed in results in no important degree, although there have been instances of considerable disparity. Our estimates a year ago suggested a total production nearly 4 per cent greater than was shown by the government's figures submitted three months later.

We have been inclined to the belief that last season's crop of corn was in fact underestimated, and that the comparative abundance of this grain throughout the year has supported this view—but there is no possible means of verifying these matters, or of establishing the approximate accuracy of the annual estimate of this important crop. It is reasonable to presume, however, that the estimates from year to year are usually quite near to accuracy in a comparative way.

THIS SEASON'S CORN CROP

had the advantage of favorable conditions for preparation of the land for the crops, but subsequently there was quite widespread delay in planting, owing to interference of rains, and a large proportion of the crop thus had a late start, so that when the first of July was reached the growth was generally two weeks or more behind ordinary conditions for that date, but the stand was generally good, and with favorable weather generally prevailing the subsequent growth was satisfactory—some of the time exceptionally rapid. As the season progressed there was but little of drawback to the development of the crop, other than from storms, which more or less prostrated portions of it in many localities. The later conditions, however, in absence of excessive moisture, have prevented any serious loss of yield from these causes.

AT THIS DATE

The bulk of crop is secure from injury from hard frosts, and but little damage has resulted from this cause, outside of unimportant districts, mainly in New England States, and in Michigan, where the injury has been more severe than in other west-

ESTIMATED CORN CROP OF 1888, WITH COMPARISONS.

	Est. 1888.	1887.	1886.	1885.	1884.	1883.	1882.
Ohio	73,797,000	96,904,000	111,865,000	85,393,000	73,560,000	93,8,9,000	
Indiana	140,000,000	71,400,000	118,795,000	131,994,000	104,257,000	95,620,000	107,484,000
Illinois	270,000,000	141,080,000	209,818,000	208,595,000	216,544,000	205,746,000	183,571,000
Iowa	280,000,000	198,800,000	241,496,000	252,630,000	169,629,000	165,375,000	175,488,000
Missouri	210,000,000	140,949,000	143,769,000	196,861,000	197,850,000	161,655,000	170,037,000
Kansas	148,000,000	76,517,000	126,712,000	158,390,000	168,500,000	172,870,000	144,453,000
Nebraska	147,000,000	80,150,000	106,129,000	129,426,000	122,190,000	105,720,000	83,478,000
7 surplus states	1,300,000,000	780,425,000	1,006,214,000	1,240,030,000	1,175,744,000	978,330,000	955,506,000
Tennessee	73,000,000	75,704,000	76,814,000	75,581,000	65,729,000	64,259,000	75,189,000
Kentucky	85,000,000	57,840,000	88,758,000	90,569,000	71,880,000	78,252,000	75,504,000
Michigan	38,500,000	29,568,000	30,706,000	32,022,000	21,413,000	28,581,000	31,262,000
Wisconsin	25,000,000	25,575,000	28,493,000	32,760,000	26,369,000	28,579,000	32,202,000
Minnesota	18,000,000	18,081,000	19,965,000	18,431,000	23,630,000	14,125,000	21,127,000
Dakota	21,000,000	20,992,000	15,805,000	15,743,000	13,930,000	4,915,000	4,620,000
6 states	260,000,000	216,822,000	260,541,000	265,383,000	227,405,000	227,492,000	239,904,000
Total 13 states	1,560,000,000	997,247,000	1,264,124,000	1,505,412,000	1,403,149,000	1,185,822,000	1,195,410,000
12 Southern states	575,000,000	339,371,000	319,746,000	333,773,000	295,667,000	283,409,000	331,434,000
4 Middle states	75,000,000	83,583,000	75,969,000	80,938,000	81,100,000	63,967,000	78,506,000
New England states	7,000,000	7,816,000	6,850,000	8,710,000	8,446,000	8,413,000	6,806,000
All other				6,574,000	7,159,000	4,516,000	4,783,000
4 divisions	465,000,000	430,914,000	411,345,000	432,764,000	392,379,000	365,244,000	424,179,000
Crop, bushels	2,025,000,000	1,426,161,000	1,665,441,000	1,936,176,000	1,795,528,000	1,551,066,000	1,617,025,000

ern localities: drought has also been a drawback in Michigan. Our returns suggest that 15 or 20 per cent of the Ohio crop is still in need of further time to be safe from hard frosts or freezing, most of which will be matured in another week of favorable weather. In Indiana about 20 per cent of the crop needs another week or more of favorable weather to reach satisfactory conditions before freezing, which is also about the situation in Illinois, Iowa and Nebraska, while in Missouri and Kansas the crop is now practically secure, and more southern States have little injury to corn from frosts. In Wisconsin and Minnesota the crop is nearly all secure, a few localities having suffered moderately from frosts. In Dakota the crop, which was backward in growth, has mostly advanced quite favorably, and will fall but little below average yield, the bulk of it now being secure.

The results indicated imply an increase of 250,000,000 bushels this season compared with last year in the seven surplus States—a gain of 66 per cent—also, a gain of 60,000,000 bushels for the same group of States compared with the previous largest production, in 1885.

The indicated gain over last year in the six other Western States is 33,000,000 bushels, or 15 per cent—the production, however, falling below 1885, and being about the same as in 1886.

The seven Southern States (Tennessee and Kentucky being otherwise classed) indicate a total production somewhat greater than last year, which exceeded any previous year.

The seven surplus states show the following gains over last year, in detail: Ohio 41,000,000 bushels, or 55 per cent; Indiana, 69,000,000 bushels, or nearly 100 per cent; Illinois, 129,000,000 bushels, or 91 per cent; Iowa, 86,000,000 bushels, or 47 per cent; Missouri, 69,000,000 bushels, or 49 per cent; Kansas, 71,000,000 bushels, or 92 per cent; Nebraska, 54,000,000 bushels, or 68 per cent.

The indicated production this season exceeds the reported crops of previous years as follows, for 13 Western states, and for the entire crop:

Compared with	Thirteen states.	Entire crop.
1887	553,000,000	559,000,000
1886	296,000,000	350,000,000
1885	47,000,000	73,000,000
1884	147,000,000	220,000,000
1883	364,000,000	464,000,000
1882	357,000,000	398,000,000
1881	650,000,000	422,000,000
1880	269,000,000	298,000,000

THE AREA IN CORN.

This season appears to be about 75,430,000 acres, by applying the Department of Agriculture estimates to the area harvested last year. This acreage is slightly over 4 per cent in excess of the harvested area last year, and about 3¼ per cent smaller than the area planted last year. The harvested area in 1886 was 75,694,708 acres, the largest on record. The seven Western surplus states represent an increase this season of 2,275,000 acres over the harvested area last year, a gain of 6½ per cent. It is likely that a slight abatement in the indicated area will be shown in final figures, due to abandonment of a portion of the crop in Kansas.

The comparative area in corn in the several divisions indicated, according to estimates for this season and final returns previously, is shown in the following:

	1888.	1887.	1886.
7 surplus states	38,571,000	36,431,940	39,370,365
6 other states	10,316,000	9,761,488	10,488,895
Total, 13 states	48,887,000	46,196,428	49,859,260
12 Southern states	18,428,000	25,995,788	25,638,642
4 Middle states	2,672,000	1,667,428	2,718,318
New England states	263,000	260,201	267,387
All other	270,000	269,191	265,348
Total acres	75,430,000	74,392,720	78,694,958
	1888.	1887.	1886.
7 surplus states	37,103,478	33,776,320	34,892,188
6 other states	10,026,971	9,069,935	9,502,666
Total, 13 states	47,880,447	45,676,252	44,394,854
12 Southern states	25,013,187	24,344,276	26,763,429
4 Middle states	2,716,191	2,714,760	2,722,867
New England states	260,722	256,581	255,214
All other	169,253	261,403	126,628
Total acres	76,139,150	69,688,780	68,301,889

CONDITION AND YIELD OF CORN.

The Department of Agriculture returns of average condition of corn for leading Western states, on the first of July, August and September this season, and first of September in previous years, are shown in the following table, compiled by the Cincinnati *Price Current*:

	July 1, 1888.	Aug. 1, 1887.	September 1. 1888.	1887.	1886.	1885.	1884.	1883
Ohio	96	98	99	61	92	101	85	85
Indiana	95	99	99	61	92	101	85	85
Illinois	93	96	98	87	72	96	86	86
Iowa	99	99	99	90	91	104	90	90
Missouri	91	94	92	67	62	90	104	84
Kansas	99	91	80	42	63	90	105	102
Nebraska	98	98	97	80	83	101	99	90
Minnesota	82	93	89	83	98	95	101	87
Wisconsin	89	96	93	73	71	92	99	76
Michigan	96	96	96	80	76	95	90	80
Kentucky	97	98	95	50	90	91	88	83
Tennessee	98	99	96	80	89	96	94	85

The general average condition of the entire crop on July 1 was 93; on August 1, 95.5; on September 1, 94.2.

The general average condition of the entire crop as estimated by the department of Agriculture on the first of July, August and September this season, and for these months and October in previous years, with the reported average yield per acre,

What is Scrofula

It is that impurity in the blood, which, accumulating in the glands of the neck, produces unsightly lumps or swellings; which causes painful running sores on the arms, legs, or feet; which developes ulcers in the eyes, ears, or nose, often causing blindness or deafness; which is the origin of pimples, cancerous growths, or many other manifestations usually ascribed to "humors." It is a more formidable enemy than consumption or cancer alone, for scrofula combines the worst possible features of both. Being the most ancient, it is the most general of all diseases or affections, for very few persons are entirely free from it.

How can it be cured? By taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, which, by the cures it has accomplished, often when other medicines have failed, has proven itself to be a potent and peculiar medicine for this disease. For all affections of the blood Hood's Sarsaparilla is unequalled, and some of the cures it has effected are really wonderful. If you suffer from scrofula in any of its various forms, be sure to give Hood's Sarsaparilla a trial.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

in bushels, shown in the following, compiled by the Cincinnati *Price Current*:

	1888.	1887.	1886.	1885.	1884.	1883.	1882
Condition, July 1	93.0	95.7	95.2	94	96	88	85
" Aug. 1	95.5	80.5	80.7	96	96	89	86
" Sept. 1	94.2	76.6	76.6	95	91	84	83
" Oct. 1		72.8	80.0	95	93	78	83
Yield per acre, bu		20.1	22.0	26.5	25.6	22.7	24.7

The averages of prospect of corn, according to returns to the *Price Current*, for the undermentioned states, compare with the September 1 report of the department of Agriculture as follows:

	Price current.	Dep. Ag
Ohio	104	99
Indiana	100	99
Illinois	100	98
Iowa	103	99
Missouri	92	92
Kansas	75	80
Nebraska	97	97
Tennessee	90	93
Kentucky	99	95
Michigan	74	92
Wisconsin	90	93
Minnesota	91	89
Dakota	90	85

These exhibits indicate a high condition of the crop in the West, outside of Michigan and Kansas, large portions of the latter state having suffered from heat and drought.

It is evident that the corn crop is not only to be large in volume, exceeding any previous production, but that notwithstanding its backwardness in growth early in the season it has so generally reached maturity in good order and under favorable conditions for development of the grain that a full proportion will be of merchantable quality.

THE INDICATED PRODUCTION.

Computations made upon special returns to the *Cincinnati Price Current* in detail for thirteen Western states, representing about 77 per cent of the crop and approximations for other portions of the country by application of official data, indicate a total production of 2,015,000,000 bushels of corn this season, shown in detail by states and divisions, with comparisons for previous years as officially reported, as follows:

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Tennessee	73,000,000	75,704,000	76,814,000	75,581,000	65,729,000	64,259,000	75,189,000
Kentucky	85,000,000	57,840,000	88,758,000	90,569,000	71,880,000	78,252,000	75,504,000
Michigan	38,500,000	29,568,000	30,706,000	32,022,000	21,413,000	28,581,000	31,262,000
Wisconsin	25,000,000	25,575,000	28,493,000	32,760,000	26,369,000	28,579,000	32,202,000
Minnesota	18,000,000	18,081,000	19,965,000	18,431,000	23,630,000	14,125,000	21,127,000
Dakota	21,000,000	20,992,000	15,805,000	15,743,000	13,930,000	4,915,000	4,620,000
6 states	260,000,000	216,822,000	260,541,000	265,383,000	227,405,000	227,492,000	239,904,000
Total 13 states	1,560,000,000	997,247,000	1,264,124,000	1,505,412,000	1,403,149,000	1,185,822,000	1,195,410,000
12 Southern states	575,000,000	339,371,000	319,746,000	333,773,000	295,667,000	283,409,000	331,434,000
4 Middle states	75,000,000	83,583,000	75,969,000	80,938,000	81,100,000	63,967,000	78,506,000
New England states	7,000,000	7,816,000	6,850,000	8,710,000	8,446,000	8,413,000	6,806,000
All other				6,574,000	7,159,000	4,516,000	4,783,000
4 divisions	465,000,000	430,914,000	411,345,000	432,764,000	392,379,000	365,244,000	424,179,000
Crop, bushels	2,025,000,000	1,426,161,000	1,665,441,000	1,936,176,000	1,795,528,000	1,551,066,000	1,617,025,000

THE SUPPLY OF OLD CORN.

The supply of old corn in the West is undoubtedly lower than usual at this season. Our returns indicate small supplies in nearly all portions of Ohio—some districts in the northwestern, northeastern and central-eastern counties have fairly good quantities on hand. Not much surplus remaining in Indiana, and this chiefly in the southwestern, northeastern and central-northern counties. Some localities in southeastern and northeastern Illinois have surplus stocks of corn remaining, but in most other districts the supply is very low. Some localities in central-western and southwestern Iowa are holding fairly good supplies, as also to some extent in the central-eastern part, the most other districts being well cleared out. In northwestern Missouri considerable corn is held in some localities, and a fair supply in portions of central-northern and northeastern districts; otherwise, there appears to be very small supplies in the state. In Kansas there is comparatively little old corn, the better supplies being in the central-southern portion of the state.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

Foreign Business Below the Average —Crops Falling Off—A General Review.

NEW YORK, Sept. 22.—R. G. Dun & Co's weekly review of trade says: The volume of legitimate business continues to improve. Crop reports are altogether favorable as to corn. The general average of prices has again declined slightly.

In stocks a severe reaction averaging $3 per share culminated last Saturday, and there have been an average advance of $1.50 per share.

The crop which is the most important, in railroad or financial aspects, is not large; the yield of wheat is 80,000,000 to 90,000,000 bu. short of a full crop.

Heavy rains late in the season have also injured cotton to some extent as to grade and probably as to quantity. But the feeling still prevails that a large business may be expected for the coming season, though fuller supplies of money at western and southern centers may cause demands upon New York to be lighter than usual.

Official reports show that the money in circulation of all kinds was about $1,361,000,000, September 1, against $1,321,000,000 a year ago, and the treasury has put out this month about $2,200,000 more than in March, besides adding to circulation the amount of gold and silver coinage. For the past week the addition to circulation has been $3,200,000, and on Thursday $3,760,000 more bonds were purchased, 130 being paid for 4 per cents. The reports from interior points show that money is generally in ample supply, although there is closeness at Cleveland and Detroit; the market is light at Atlanta.

Collections have improved, for speculation, money here is in abundant supply, but for commercial uses the market is growing harder.

Business is growing active at all interior points, and at most, it is better than a year ago. But while the principal centers report good and increasing trade, the accounts from several sections of unusual dulness at smaller towns in regions surrounding, suggest that distribution may not be answering expectations.

The iron market grows harder at Philadelphia, though one company still sells at $18 for No. 1.

Coal moves largely on past contracts, and the year's output thus far is eight per cent in excess of last year's, to date.

In wool prices are a shade higher, but the speculative demand has abated.

Foreign trade has improved a little, but exports for the past three weeks from New York are still 9 per cent below last year's while imports here show an increase of 9 per cent.

The preliminary statements for August show that the exports of breadstuffs, provisions, cattle, cotton and oil were $8,577,338 smaller than for the same month last year or 23 per cent but the last year's exports for that month were exceptionally large.

Wheat has been moderately active, with sales of 29,000,000 bu. and only ¼c net advance in price, while corn has declined 1¾c, oats ½c, and oil ¾c.

Pork products are higher, dressed hogs 10c and lard 30c per 100 lbs.

Cotton has advanced 1-16 with sales of 404,000 bales, and coffee ½c with sales of 406,000 bags.

Hides are steady, but leather has advanced fully 1c.

Meanwhile exports of wheat from this country for July and August amount to 18,500,000 bu. of flour against 35,750,000 bu. last year, and the supply remaining for export is probably about 24,000,000 bu. greater than last year's exports for the rest of the crop year.

The business failures number 228, as compared with 217 last week, and 224 the week previous to the last. For the corresponding week of last year the figures were 183.

At Newark, N. J., one of the oldest dry goods firms is financially embarrassed. Liabilities, $35,000; assets, $40,000.

THE WEATHER.

How the Rain has Been Distributed About the Country—The Crops.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—Weather crop bulletin of the signal office says: Temperature—The week has been slightly warmer than usual in the Middle Atlantic states, on south Atlantic coast, and from Lake Superior westward to Oregon. It has been slightly cooler than usual in the southern states, and from 3 to 6 degrees below the average daily temperature from Ohio westward to the Missouri valley.

Temperature for the season has been lower than usual in all sections east of the Rocky Mountains, except portions of Alabama, western Florida, east Tennessee, northwestern Georgia, where it was slightly in excess. Generally throughout the southern states the deficiency in temperature for the season is less than one degree, while in the New England and Middle Atlantic states the deficiency is two degrees, and in the northwest three to five degrees below.

The average rainfall is above the average in the states east of the Mississippi, except in southern portions of gulf states. The heaviest rains occurred in New England and in southwestward to northern Georgia, marking 2 to 4 inches. Showers occurred west of the Mississippi, but the precipitation for the week was less than usual, except in the west portions of Kansas, Nebraska and Dakota, where the average was slightly exceeded. Over the greater portions of Kansas and Nebraska the seasonal rainfall generally exceeds 20 inches. In southern Dakota it ranges 18 to 20 inches, in northern Dakota 14 to 15 inches.

Generally about 80 per cent of the usual rainfall has occurred in the lake region and on the south Atlantic coast. Seasonal rainfall continues largely in excess in the southern portion of the gulf states, and slightly in excess in the middle Atlantic states, interior of New England, upper Mississippi, lower Missouri valleys, and from southern Kansas southward to west gulf coast.

General remarks—The weather generally was favorable for all growing crops in the states of the Mississippi valley. Reports from the corn belt indicate unusually that large corn is safe from frost. In portions of Kentucky heavy rains injured the tobacco and corn, probably 15 per cent; but the fruit crop was improved. In Tennessee late crops and tobacco are improved, and are in fine condition.

Conditions have been favorable for wheat seeding throughout the winter wheat states, as far south as Tennessee.

In the cotton region, from Alabama westward to Texas, the weather has been generally favorable for all growing crops. The recent rains in Texas improved the late crop of cotton, though some damage to the cotton is reported in Tennessee by heavy rains.

In Louisiana the weather improved cane, and was favorable for rice harvesting and cotton picking. In Alabama and Mississippi the conditions were more favorable for the cotton crop. In North and South Carolina the conditions were unfavorable, and the crops are thought to be seriously damaged.

Heavy rains affected injuriously the growing crops of New England and the Middle Atlantic states.

WARNER'S Log Cabin Remedies—old fashioned, simple compounds, used in the days of our hardy forefathers, are "old timers" but "old reliable." They comprise a "Sarsaparilla," "Hops and Buchu Remedy," "Cough and Consumption Remedy," "Hair Tonic," Extract," for External and Internal Use, "Plasters," "Rose Cream," "Catarrh, and "Liver Pills." They are put up by H. H. Warner & Co., proprietors of Warner's Safe Remedies, and promise to equal the standard value of those great preparations. All druggists keep them.

"OLD HAPPY" IS DEAD.

Charles S. Northrup, An Eccentric Old Man, Has Breathed His Last—A Strange History Briefly Told.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—The community of about three hundred miscellaneous persons who make their home in the Hotel St. George on Brooklyn Heights would not have missed their oldest member, Mr. Charles S. Northrup, had not Custom House Inspector Joseph O'Neill, who occupies the apartments adjacent to the room of the old man, remarked casually to Proprietor Tumbridge yesterday morning:

"I did not hear any prayer meeting last night. Mr. Northrup must be sick."

The pretty chambermaid on the tenth floor, soon after reported to the house keeper the unprecedented news that "Happy-days" had not slept in his room on Tuesday night, and consequently the hotel was ahead two clean towels. Summoned by a messenger from the Chambers street hospital, New York, brought in the news of his death, yesterday, of apoplexy.

He had left the hotel Tuesday morning in his usual cheerful frame of mind and with his old silk hat of extraordinary size shading a face at once the saddest, the most benevolent, the most kindly in expression that has been for years familiar to the residents of Brooklyn heights. "Happy days" was the nickname given him by those who know little of this lonely old man beyond the fact that nightly in his room, far above the sights and sounds of the city, he was wont to sit by the hour reading his bible aloud and sing Methodist hymns among which his favorite was the one with this refrain:

Oh, happy day, happy day,
When Jesus washed my sins away!

Always in the early hours of the night, when he knew his devotions would disturb no one, this pious father of a large family that had forsaken and deceived him, sought consolation in solitude, and was not ashamed to let the wild young men who played billiards down stairs until 3 o'clock in the morning know that the happy hours of life are not those of convivility, but of communion with one's self.

Everybody respected Mr. Norterup and nobody knew how he managed to live without visible occupation. Now that he is dead, the few who laughed at his simple and open face, in heaven will acknowledge that he deserves all the eternal happiness and peace in which he so earnestly trusted. When the war began Mr. Northrup was a rich man, part of his property being invested in half a million dollars worth of government bonds.

It was his misfortune to have relatives in whom he trusted, and who induced him to invest in wild schemes that ruined him. One of these was a company organized to manufacture a medicinal powder from the waters of an alkaline lake in New Mexico. The invention of war destroyed much of his property in the South, and he won several suits against the government for damages. This money, with the financial help he received from his brother-in-law, Henry W. Sabin, property clerk of the New York & Brooklyn bridge, was sufficient for his modest needs.

He had pending at the time of his death a suit for the recovery of $12,000 damages, the sum one of which was almost certain. In a burst of confidence unusual with Mr. Northrup, he once communicated the information that his failure in life, his poverty in old age, were a warning against the folly of indorsing promissory notes for friendship. "Yet I thank my friends for being the cause of all my misfortune," he said, "because I found a friend in Jesus."

THE GOLD CRAZE.

Fabulous Wealth Reported to be in the Lands on the Shore of Lake Superior.

ISHPEMING, Mich., Sept. 20.—Eight hundred pounds of quartz, carrying $8,000 in gold, was dislodged by a single blast at the Michigan mine last evening. The shaft is now fourteen feet deep and over $20,000 worth of gold has been taken from it in less than a month. The vein carrying the gold is wider and more plainly defined at the bottom than at the surface.

The rich rock was at first supposed to be a pocket, but it looks now as though it is a continuous vein of wonderfully rich quartz. The Lake Superior company is getting gold from the shaft west of the Michigan, but no one is allowed to know how much or to enter the workings of the mine.

The Superior gold and silver company also has rock carrying several hundred dollars a ton in free gold. All of the prospects, except the Michigan, are being worked for all there is in them. The Michigan is still in litigation, which retards the work.

CATHOLIC JUBILEE.

Thousands Assembled in St. Patrick's Church To-day.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—To the spectators standing at the great door of St. Patrick's cathedral on Fifth avenue, this morning, an impressive scene was presented. The vast array of heads that furvened between the door and the grand high altar told of the thousands of Catholics of this city who had assembled in the sacred edifice to participate in the silver jubilee of Archbishop Corrigan.

Inside the sanctuary rails were rows of seats filled with members of Catholic orders from all parts of the country.

It was 10:30 when a movement among the priests gave an intimation that the grand ceremony of the jubilee was about to commence.

MUSTANG LINIMENT
HEALS INFLAMMATION, OLD SORES, CAKED BREASTS & INSECT BITES!

MUSTANG LINIMENT
IS FOR MAN & BEAST. PENETRATES MUSCLE & FIBRE TO THE VERY BONE.

MUSTANG LINIMENT
SHOULD ALWAYS BE KEPT IN SHOP, KITCHEN, STABLE AND FACTORY!

A BIG SUIT RUMORED.

A Firm of Contractors Want $1,400,000 From the City of New York.

NEW YORK, Sept. 22.—An interesting rumor was afloat about town and was freely circulated in the corridors of the Hoffman House to the effect that Brown, Howard & Co., the aqueduct contractors, had brought suit against the city for the $1,400,000 which the city had withheld from the firm since February. There was a supplemental report that O'Brien & Clark would take the same means of obtaining the $450,000 which has been withheld from them by the city since April.

Mr. Clinton Beckwith, of Brown, Howard & Co., was not prepared to deny that the report about his firm was true, but he preferred to have some other member of the firm speak about the matter. Mr. W. H. Brown, senior member of the firm, is at the Murray Hill. He declined to say anything. Gen. Thomas, counsel for the firm, was at his country home, Dobbs' Ferry. Mr. O'Brien, speaking for his firm, said that no action had been brought, and he did not believe that Brown, Howard & Co., had brought suit. Mr. O'Brien added that there was a disposition on the part of the contractors to await the decision of Corporation Counsel Beekman regarding the allowance for extra excavation said to have been ordered by Chief Engineer Church, and which were honored by Corporation Counsel Lacome and Controller Loew. The decision is expected on Monday.

Texas Republicans.

FORT WORTH, Tex., Sept. 21.—The Republican state convention met yesterday, held two sessions and adjourned until to-day without accomplishing anything definite. The two sessions were devoted mainly to a wrangle between the "no ticket," or fusion faction, and the "straight outs," the former securing the chairmanship. A resolution was introduced by Judge Osterhout, of Belton, declaring for a fusion electoral ticket with four union labor and three prohibition electors on it, but it was laid over.

A telegram from Buffalo says thirteen cases of smallpox exist there, and that ten of them are in one house.

THE MARCH OF PROGRESS! OUR LATEST IMPROVEMENT.

"Competition is the life of trade," and if you have not seen our improved $3 shoe, made for the FALL TRADE OF 1888, you cannot imagine how lively trade is, or how hard our competitors have to work to keep within sight of us.

Ask your retailer for the James Means' $3 Shoe, or the James Means' $4 Shoe, according to your needs.

Positively none genuine unless having our name and price stamped plainly on the soles. Your retailer will supply you with shoes so stamped if you insist upon his doing so; if you do not insist, some retailers will coax you into buying inferior shoes upon which they make a larger profit.

JAMES MEANS' $3 SHOE,
UNEXCELLED IN STYLE, UNEQUALLED IN DURABILITY AND PERFECTION OF FIT.

JAMES MEANS' $4 SHOE
CANNOT FAIL TO SATISFY THE MOST FASTIDIOUS.

Such has been the recent progress in our branch of industry that we are now able to affirm that the JAMES MEANS' $4 SHOE is in every respect equal to the shoes which only a few years ago were retailed at eight or ten dollars. If you will try on a pair you will be convinced that we do not exaggerate.

Ours are the original $3 and $4 Shoes, and those who imitate our system of business are unable to compete with us in quality of factory products.

In our lines we are the largest manufacturers in the United States.

Shoes from our celebrated factory are sold by wide-awake retailers in all parts of the country.

We will place them easily within your reach in any state or territory, if you will invest one cent in a postal card and write to us, mentioning this paper.

Ask also for the James Means' $2 Shoe for Boys.

JAMES MEANS & CO.,
41 Lincoln Street, - - Boston, Mass.

The Farm.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Front in Peach Growing.

EDITOR BLADE FARM:—I have picked from one of my trees, in my peach orchard, 22 bushels of peaches, the largest ones from 9 to 10 inches in circumfrence, from one tree.—S. P. PATTERSON, Steckport, Ohio. [Your question has been referred to the Question Bureau.—ED.]

Three-Horse Evener.

EDITOR BLADE FARM:—I saw a request in the BLADE FARM of September 6 for a three-horse evener. Here is one that works perfectly, and is extremely simple: Take a piece of wood the proper length and width. I use 2x6 scantling of good white oak; bore a hole in the end for the clevis-pin, and put on your two-horse evener, then measure one-third the length of the stick; bore a hole for the plow clevis; then measure from this hole two-thirds the length of the whole piece and bore a hole and put on a single-tree. For your third horse put the lines on the two horses, tie the third horse to the one next to him, and you are all right.—GEORGE F. ROWLEY, Witoka, Minn.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Mopy Horse—Shifts His Feet.

J. M. R., Fowler, Indiana, has a horse that is mopy, and whose bowels are constipated. He also shifts from one foot to the other frequently. The mopiness and constipation indicate indigestion. For this trouble first give raw linseed oil, 16 ounces; oil of aniseed, 2 drachms; spirits of sweet nitre, 1 ounce; ginger, a full teaspoonful. After this has operated, give the following for one dose, twice a day for four or five days: Bicarbonate of soda and powdered gentian, of each half an ounce; powdered nux vomica, 15 grains. After this give a bran mash daily for a week. As the age of the horse is not stated we advise a close examination of his teeth, to see if they are in condition to properly masticate food. As to the shifting from one foot to another, we cannot advise on so limited information. It may result from the animal being overtaxed in work, rheumatism, trouble with the feet or other causes. Feel the feet to see if their is unusual heat, examine closely to ascertain if the hoves are all right. Place the hand on every part of the leg and hip to see if there is heat or tenderness. The services of a veterinary in such cases is desirable.

Thoroughpin and Bog Spavin.

J. M., Valley Falls, Kansas: Your animal has thoroughpin and bog spavin. Bath the parts well with warm water for about 12 hours; then apply a bran or linseed meal poltice. When the heat is all out, clip the hair from over the parts affected, and rub with bin-iodide of mercury 1 drachm; lard, 2 oz. A bit a little larger than a hulled hickory nut well rubbed in at each application is sufficient. Rub on in the morning and wash off in the evening with warm soapsuds water. Continue this for four or five days, until there is a free watery discharge. Then wash and apply a little fresh lard until the parts are nearly healed, when the following should be used: Tincture of iodine, 1 oz.; whisky, 1 oz. Saturate lint with this and lay it over the parts affected, and wrap over with a flannel bandage. The animal should have at least six weeks' rest. Also, shorten the allowance of feed a little. In old animals there is no permanent cure for the trouble named, as the synoval effusion returns when the animal does hard work. In young horses a cure is possible.

Splint.

W. F. S., Barton, Nebraska: The enlargement of the bone on your horse's fore leg is undoubtedly splint, and if it is closer than an inch to the knee, may prove troublesome. If below that point, no permanent injury will result. To treat, keep the leg around the part affected well bathed with cold water for at least 12 hours. Dip soft rags in vinegar and wrap them on the leg with bandage. Keep wet all the time for not less than 12 hours. Then take of bin-iodide of mercury 1 drachm, oil of cantharidis half a drachm, lard two ounces. Rub a bit over the affected part about the size of a hulled walnut in the morning, and wash off in the evening with warm soapsuds water; re-apply and wash off in the morning. Do this for about five days. Then wash clean and rub with fresh lard, so that healing may take place. It may be necessary to repeat this in the course of two months.

Cabbage Lice.

Mrs. William M. Haigler, Nebraska: To get rid of lice on cabbages, take of pure pyrethrum or buhach powder a full tablespoonful; black pepper, a full tablespoonful. Stir these in water thoroughly, and sprinkle on the cabbages with a watering pot. The preparation of buhach is considered by many more effective than the pyrethrum, as there is much adulteration and carelessness in taking care of the latter. Buhach, which is the same as pyrethrum, is generally put up in air-tight tin boxes. Buy neither the pyrethrum nor buhach if they are not in tight boxes, as air destroys the useful properties.

Wheat at the Ohio Experiment Station

Bulletin No. 6 of the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station, is issued by the Agriculturalist of the station, J. Fremont Hickman, and gives the results of this season's experiments in the cultivation of wheat. The experiments include a comparative test of 63 so-called varieties of wheat; seeding with different quantities of seed; sowing early and late; planting at different depths, and various methods of planting. In connection with the results of this season's trials the bulletin summarize the results of the previous five or six years' tests

WASHINGTON NEWS.

FIGURES WILL NOT LIE.

The Administration in Trouble Over the Consular Reports.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—The administration has got itself in rather an unpleasant predicament in reference to a recently printed consular report. It has been the policy for some months now to instruct consuls to make reports upon the condition of business and such other matters in their bailiwick as would be likely to influence voters in behalf of the Mills bill idea, and among those who complied with the request of the department was Consul Hotchkiss, stationed at Ottawa, Canada, who sends over a long, carefully considered report on the lumber industry of the Dominion.

It attracted wide attention and resulted in a great demand for the report. The department then doubtless had it ready and instead of issuing it in the first number of the regular monthly consular reports it was decided to hold it back until after election in order that it might not be used as a campaign document by the Republicans. Some members of the Senate committee on Finance, however, having received inquiries in regard to it, procured a copy of it and had it printed in pamphlet form for the use of the committee. Thus the scheme of the Senate department to withhold this document until after election has been nipped in the bud, and it may be expected that the truthful consul at Ottawa, who told the real truth concerning the lumber industry, will be summarily reprimanded for following the President's advice when he uttered that celebrated remark to his friends, "Tell the truth."

The administration Feathering the Nests of the President's Relations.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—D. M. Ferry & Co., of Detroit, and other leading seedsmen of the country, have forwarded a petition to Congress asking an investigation of the alleged scandals by which the agricultural department has been buying worthless seeds at exorbitant prices from A. B. Cleveland & Co., said to be related to President Cleveland.

The information submitted with the petition alleges that the Clevelands have almost the entire monopoly of selling seeds to the government, the contracts amounting to about $100,000 per year.

One case is cited in which decayed and worthless seeds were bought by the Clevelands at 6 cents per bushel, and then turned over to the government at 28 and 30 cents. It is alleged by the petitioners that many of the seeds furnished by the department to agriculturists are five and six years old. Further suggestions of favoritism are made by the statement that Commissioner Coleman has been entertained at the Thousand Islands by the Clevelands.

Senator Palmer's agricultural committee will probe into the matter.

THE CHINESE TREATY.

The Official Announcement of its Failure to be Ratified.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—The President has received official information of the refusal of the Chinese government to ratify the amended treaty.

Secretary Bayard, in an interview with a representative of the press, when asked about the rejection of the Chinese treaty by that government said the information was received at the State department today in a dispatch from Minister Denby in which he simply stated that the Chinese government had refused to ratify the amended treaty.

The Cruiser Baltimore.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—The Navy department has been informed that one of intermediate cylinders designed for the cruiser Baltimore has been found to be cracked and will have to be replaced. It was made for the Cramps, by the South Work foundry, of Philadelphia. This will probably not delay the completion of the vessel and will have no effect upon the launching, which will take place next Saturday.

The Retaliatory Bill.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—The retaliation bill was considered briefly by the Senate committee on Foreign Relations and referred to a sub committee consisting of Senators Sherman, Evarts and Morgan. It is considered probable that no immediate action will be taken.

SENATE TARIFF BILL.

It Will be Presented for Consideration Early Next Week.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—Not a little agitation was created around the Senate this afternoon by the authorized announcement that the sub-committee of the committee on Finance, which has been preparing a substitute for the Mills tariff bill during the past three months, had concluded to lay the measure before the full committee, and that it was already practically prepared to give the bill to the public.

The Democrats in both Houses were especially unprepared to receive this announcement, and many Republicans were a little surprised, as it was expected that hearings to manufacturers and others would be granted and that the bill would not be made public under two or three weeks, if indeed, before the November election. If it were not for the absence of Senator Beck, of Kentucky, who is at Fortress Monroe for his health and who is preparing the minority report on the bill, it would be made public at once.

Senator Beck's minority report is expected by the end of the week and not later than next Monday, and the public may expect the substitute to the Mills bill and the Republican and Democratic reports for and against it at any time after Thursday and not later than Monday.

Republicans in the Senate say they intend to take up the tariff bill for discussion next week, and to press it rapidly forward. They will resist the efforts of the House to take an adjournment of Congress, and say they prefer to discuss the two tariff bills and make a comparison between the Republican and Democratic measures rather than go to their districts and speak on the subject from the stump. It is now believed the session will be practically continuous, and a recess for the election will not be taken before the last week in October. By meeting soon after the November election the Senate can pass its tariff bill and give the House committee on Ways and Means an opportunity to act on it before the regular time for Congress to reconvene in December.

WILL GO HOME TO VOTE.

Pernicious Activity in Politics Will Not Count This Time.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—The question which has occupied the minds of employes in the departments for several weeks—namely, whether they will be permitted to go home and vote in November—has been practically answered in the affirmative. At least 19 out of 20 of the Democrat employes who have entered the service under this administration will cast their votes. The hold-over Republicans could also go home to vote, in most instances, if they were not afraid to do so. Whether their fears are well-founded is conjectured. A number of them, fearful that Harrison may be elected, and they will not stand well with the new administration because they made no effort to bring about its success, are pairing with Democrat employes.

The Republicans in the departments are better contented to pair than to go home to vote, for not only the reason they do not run any risk of being "offensive partisans," but because they save the expense they would incur going to their homes. The departments will be almost depopulated for about a week before and after the election in November. The business in the various executive branches of the government is already being arranged with a view to permitting as many mail clerks to take leaves of absence as possible. The women in the departments have been given to understand that they must be at their post of duty at election time, so that those who desire to go home to vote may be permitted to do so.

CHIEF JUSTICE FULLER.

A Banquet Given in His Honor Last Night.

CHICAGO, Sept. 25.—Members of the Chicago bar gave Melville W. Fuller, the new Chief Justice, a banquet at the Palmer House last night. The attendance was not limited to the legal fraternity. Five hundred guests were present. Judge Drummond presided.

At the table, on the right of Fuller sat Judge Gresham, and beyond, in the order named, were Gen. George W. Cook, Judge Bradwell, Judge Caton, ex Senator Lyman Trumbull, Hon. Joseph Medill and Hon. W. O. Goudy.

At the left of the chairman the following gentlemen were seated: The Hon. Mr. Fleetwood, Judge Blodgett, Justice Magruder, of the Illinois Supreme court, Judge Allen, Gen. Williams, Judge Woods, Judge Breun and Mayor Roche.

In the body of the hall at the various tables were seated, among others, Robert T. Lincoln, ex-minister to Persia; Frederick S. Winston, Hon. George W. Sullivan, N. K. Fairbank, P. Corning Judd, Leonard Swett, George M. Pullman, C. C. Bonny, Gen. Chas. Fitzsimmons, R. C. Clowry, T. B. Blackstone, C. L. Hutchinson, H. H. Porter, J. H. McVicker, N. B. Ream, Chilton A. Snowden, William Henry Smith, Gen. John McNulta, John R. Walsh, Jesse Spaulding and John Creever.

At speech making time Judge Drummond commended the new Chief Justice as worthy in every way of the chief justiceship. All present arose, drank the health of Chief Justice Fuller and three cheers were given. The response of Chief Justice Fuller was much applauded.

Congress.

September 18.—Senate—An address was made by Mr. Sherman on his resolution to inquire into the state of relations of the United States with Great Britain and the Dominion of Canada, and to report by next session such measures as are expedient to promote friendly, commercial and political intercourse between those countries and the United States.

House—Bill introduced: Offering a reward of $100,000 to any person who will discover the true cause or germ of yellow fever, with any certain means of effecting its prevention.

September 19.—Senate—Mr. Edmunds presented the following from the committee on Foreign Relations: Ordered that the president of the Senate be directed to withhold the transmission to the House of Representatives the act (House bill), to prohibit the coming of Chinese laborers to the United States until the further direction of the Senate. Laid over. Resolution adopted: Appropriating $100,000 to be expended under the direction of the President of the United States in the relief of the suffering caused by the yellow fever now prevailing in the state of Florida. Bills passed: Authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Missouri river within one mile north or south of the mouth of the Kansas river; appropriating $750,000 for a postoffice building in St. Paul, Minn.; for the ascertainment of the amount due to the Potawatomie Indians of Michigan and Indiana; to amend the river and harbor appropriation bill of 1884 in relation to the St. Marie canal; granting to the Duluth & Winnipeg railroad company right of way through the Fond du Lac Indian reservation, Minn., amended so as to give similar rights across the Umatilla Indian reservation in Oregon to the Oregon Railroad and Navigation company; and also so as to increase beyond 120,000 acres the extent of the Umatilla reservation to be reserved after allotment in severalty; to forfeit lands granted to the state of Michigan to aid in the construction of a railroad from Marquette to Ontonagon; appropriating $75,000 for a public building at Kalamazoo Mich.; to accept and ratify the agreement of May 14, 1880, submitted by the Shoshones, Bannocks and Sheepeaters, of the Fort Hall and Lembi reservations, in Idaho.

House—The House resumed consideration of the sundry civil bill, but after a long debate on various items, it was developed there was no quorum present, and the House adjourned.

SEPTEMBER 20.—Senate—The order reported yesterday by Mr. Edmunds from the committee on foreign relations directing the retention of the Chinese exclusion bill having been taken up Mr. Edmunds said that as the bill had gone out of the possession of the Senate the order was not applicable to the present state of the case. Therefore, so far as he was concerned, the resolution might be laid on the table. It was so ordered. Bill passed: To ratify and confirm agreements with the upper and confederate bands of Spokane Indians. Resolution offered: Directing the committee on agriculture to inquire into the purchase of seed by the Agricultural department. Mr. Mitchell then proceeded to address the Senate on the motion to refer the President's annual message.

House—Mr. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, sent to the clerk's desk a bill and had read (not, he said, on account of vanity, but as a notice to those gentlemen who were expecting to occupy his seat next congress) a telegram notifying him of his renomination and assuring him that he would be returned to congress while he had breath left in his body. Resolution offered: Reciting the passage of the House bill by the House and Senate and the signing of the enrolled bill by the presiding officers of the two houses, its delivery to the committee on enrolled bills and the fact that it is now in the possession of the acting chairman, Mr. Kilgore. It further recites a report in the Washington *Post* that the bill is being withheld from the President by the committee on enrolled bills, and declares that such action of the committee is without authority of law. It directs the committee on enrolled bills to transmit the bill to the President forthwith and without further delay.

September 21.—Senate—Bill introduced: Regulating the presentation of bills and joint resolutions to the President of the United States. Resolutions offered: Reciting the statements in the public press that presentation of bills to the President is frequently delayed for several days, and sometimes for weeks, by the House committee on enrolled bills, and resolving that the Senate, as a branch of the legislative department of the government, call the attention of the House of Representatives to such delays in presenting bills to the President of the United States, and ask the House to require its officers to present such bills without unnecessary delay. Bill passed: To make the department of Agriculture one of the executive departments of the government.

House—Bills passed: Authorizing the Louisville Southern Railroad company to construct a bridge across the Kentucky river in Kentucky; forfeiting the grant lands to the state of Michigan to aid in the construction of a railroad from Marquette to Ontonagon; to suspend the operation of the pre-emption timber culture and desert land laws. Mr. Dougherty, of Florida, asked unanimous consent for the passage of the Senate joint resolution appropriating $100 000 for the relief of the yellow fever sufferers. Mr. Kilgore, of Texas, objected.

September 24.—Senate—Bill passed: Allowing any person who has abandoned or relinquished a homestead entry before the expiration of the requisite six months, to make another entry not exceeding a quarter of section of land. Bills introduced: To prohibit the immigration of Chinese laborers; offering a reward of $100,000 to any person or persons who shall discover the cause, remedy and treatment of yellow fever; for a commission of medical men in Jacksonville, Fla., to observe and report upon the facts relative to yellow fever and the best method of its cure, prevention and suppression; to authorize the sale of timber on certain lands reserved for the use of the Chippewa Indians in Wisconsin and Minnesota; regulating the allotment of lands in severalty to Indians.

House—Bill passed: Authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi river at La Crosse, Wis. Bills introduced: To establish a camp for yellow fever refugees; for the appointment of a committee of five members to confer with a similar committee to be appointed by the Senate upon the subject of agreeing to joint rules for the orderly proceeding of business between the two houses; to prevent aliens from being employed on public works; to increase the pensions of those who have lost a limb. Resolutions adopted: Providing for the immediate transmission to the President of enrolled bill; extending until October 15 the existing appropriations for the sundry civil expenses of the government.

THE KANSAS LIQUOR LAW.

Enormous Fines to be Collected for Selling Beer.

WICHITA, KAS., Sept. 25.—Attorney-General Hallowell has brought an action in the District court to have the fine and costs in the noted Stewart whisky case, made a lien upon the Timmermeyer block in which the liquor was sold. Stewart was sent to the county jail over a year ago for seventeen years, for selling 208 glasses of beer in violation the Murry law. At the time no further penalties in the case were enforced, but now the action is again revived.

The fine amounts to $20,300, and the costs to over $6,000, all of which, it is claimed by Hollowel, can according to the law be collected from the property. The Timmermeyer block is one of the principal blocks in the city, and the amount can easily be realized from its sale. This is but the first of the "confiscations," as they are called, to be undertaken under the same law, eight of which, it is said are already prepared, to be made this week.

A DESIRABLE POSITION.

An Instructor of the American System of Agriculture Wanted by Queensland.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—Several months ago Commissioner Colman received from the chief secretary of the British colony of Queensland a courteous request to recommend to the colonial government for employment an American citizen competent to serve as instructor of the American system of agriculture. The commissioner took an active interest in the matter, and still has it under consideration, a large number of Americans having volunteered to accept the appointment and contingent salary of £600, with traveling expenses, but the selection has not yet been made.

The commissioner has received a second letter from the chief secretary dated Brisbane, May 29, which contains information of interest regarding the colony, and embodies, moreover, an increase in salary proffered to the selected instructor to £750.

Labrador fishermen and their families are in great want of food and fuel, being left destitute by the failure of the season's catch.

POLITICAL.

THE BADGER STATE.

A Largely Increased Republican Plurality Expected.

WILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 21.—The fight is fairly on in this state. Both parties are contesting for supremacy as if their very exisence depended upon their success here. So far the Republicans have the advantage of organization and speakers and are making the most of it.

In the midst of all the turmoil the most nonchalant man is Chairman Henry C. Payne, of the Republican State Central committee. Mr. Payne is credited with being one of the shrewdest political mananagers in the country, and possibly his confidence in his own resources have much to do with the feeling of confidence with which he surveys the political situation.

In answer to a question regarding Wisconsin, he said: "Everything is going on splendidly. We couldn't ask for anything more satisfactory than our reports show up to date. The work of running the campaign here this year is not half what it was four years ago. We have 340 organized clubs throughout the state, and every one is a camp of hard-working missionaries. If the Democrats and labor fellows don't fuse or enter into an arrangement by which the vote of both parties will be delivered to one set of men, the Republican plurality will be increased 25 per cent over that of four years ago. Even if those two parties do fuse, I have no idea that Harrison will have less of a plurality than Blaine."

"Have you been able to note any changes in the vote this year?"

Democrats Deserting Cleveland.

"Yes. The Republicans are gaining largely. Almost every club, in reporting its organization, tells of a certain per cent of Democratic members who this year will vote for Harrison and Morton. One club reported sixty-five members who had formerly voted for Cleveland, out of a membership between two and three hundred. It is epidemic, especially among the farmers. We get the largest part of our strength from the farmers, who are the staunchest protectionists to be found."

"Do the Republicans hold their own in the northern part of the State?"

"We more than hold our own. It is from that part of the State we get our most favorable reports. You see, that section has increased very rapidly in population within the past four years, and we were a little fearful at first that the new vote might be antagonistic. It is not so. It is found there was no reason for our fears. The Republican plurality there will be larger than ever. We will carry Ashland county, for instance, by 500 plurality and Florence by 1,000."

"I know it; but we will carry it just the same. What I say of the Ninth district is true also all over the state. Why, the difference between running a campaign this year and four years ago is as great as the difference between a bright, sunshiny day and one that is cloudy and lowering. The only danger is that our people will become over-confident and so grow careless. We don't intend to allow that. We want to increase our plurality to such a point that we will snow under this free-trade idea so deep that it will not be able to struggle to the surface again for fifty years."

"Will the Prohibitionists draw away much strength from the Republicans?"

"No, I think not. Many of those who voted for St. John will this year vote for Harrison. I believe that fully 33 per cent of that class will vote the Republican ticket this year. All reports received say that the Prohibitionists who will vote for Harrison will more than offset those Republicans who will vote the Prohibition or Democratic ticket. Fisk will have less than 10,000 votes in Wisconsin. We have been careful to ask correspondents to give us full and correct information as to any changes, and so far the loss to the Republicans has been insignificant.

"There isn't any doubt but we will carry the state by an increased plurality. People in from the northern Michigan counties say those counties are going to give a bigger Republican vote than ever before in the history of the party."

"Will Harrison hold the Irish vote which went to Blaine in 1884?"

"From all I can see, yes. I havn't heard of a dozen Irishmen who voted for Blaine four years ago who will vote for Cleveland this year. On the other hand, there are large accessions to Harrison."

"So far as you are able to learn what is the instigating cause for these changes?"

"The tariff. The fear of free trade is what is filling our ranks."

HARRISON ON FARMING.

He Addresses a Number of Agricultural Implement Men on the Progress of Husbandry.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 21.—Last evening about 300 of those who are exhibiting implements and machinery of one kind or another at the state fair called on General Harrison at his residence and spent an hour with him. In response to their greeting, the general said:

My friends: When I was asked yesterday whether it would be agreeable to me to see about one hundred gentlemen who were here in attendance upon the Indiana State Fair and connected with the exhibit of machinery, I was assured their call would be of the most informal character, that they would simply visit me at my home and spend a few moments socially. [Laughter and cries of "Here we are."] Until I heard the music of your band and saw the torchlights, that was my understanding of what was in store for me this evening.

I am again a the victim of a misunderstanding. [Laughter and applause.] Still though my 100 guests have been multiplied several times, and, though I find myself compelled to speak to you en masse rather than individually, I am glad to see you. I thank you for your visit, and for the cordial terms in which you have addressed me. What your speaker has said as to the favorable condition of our working people is true.

And we are fortunate in the fact that we do not need to depend for our evidence on statistics or the reports of those who casually visit the countries of the old world. There is probably not a shop represented here that has not among its workingmen those who have tried the conditions of life in the old country, and are able to speak from personal experience. It cannot be doubted that our American system of levying discriminating duties upon competing foreign products has much to do with the fine condition of our working people. I welcome you as representatives of one of the great industries of our country. The demands of the farm have been met by the ingenuity of your shops. The improvements in farm machinery within my own recollection has been marvelous. The scythe and the cradle still held control in the harvest field when I first went out to carry the noon meal to the workmen.

Afterwards it sometimes fell to my lot in the hay field to drive one of the old-fashioned combination reapers and mowers. It was a great advance over the scythe and cradle, and yet it was heavy and clumsy—a very horse killer. [Much laughter and applause.] When the driver struck a stump the horses had no power over the machine in other direction.

Now these machines have been so lightened and improved that they are the perfection of mechanism. Your inventive genius has responded to the necessities of the farm until that which was drudgery has become light and easy. I thank you again for your call, and will be glad to meet personally those strangers who are here. [Applause.]

GEN. HARRISON.

Ohio Sends Her Delegation of Old Campaigners to Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 22.—About 3,000 people came here yesterday from Dayton, O., and Randolph and Jay counties, this state, to greet Gen. Harrison. Their processions through the streets were among the most noticeable that have occurred during the long series of visits to the Republican candidate. Among them was the usual proportion of 1840 voters, but that from Dayton had a half dozen who voted for Clay in 1832. The receptions occurred at University Park, both delegations appearing there at the same time, that from Dayton numbering about 300. Gen Stone and L. C. Huesman, of Winchester, Ind., made introductory speeches, the latter being in behalf of 300 first voters from Randolph county. Col. John G. Lowe spoke for the Dayton people. In his response, Gen. Harrison said:

"I remember Ohio, the state of my birth and of my boyhood, with affection and veneration. I take pride in her great history, the illustrious men she furnished to lead our armies and the army of her brave boys who bore the knapsack and the gun for the Union. I take pride in her pure and illustrious statesmen. Ohio was the first of the Northwestern states to receive the Western emigration after the revolutionary war. When that tide of patriotism which had borne our country to freedom and had established our constitution threw upon the West many of the patriots whose fortunes had been marred or broken by their sacrifices in the revolutionary war this pure stream pouring over the Alleghenies found its first base in the State of Ohio. The waters of patriotism that had been distilled in the fires of the revolution, fertilized her virgin fields [Applause.] I do not forget, however, that my manhood has all been spent in Indiana—that all the struggle which is behind me in life has this for its field. [Applause.] I brought to this hospitable state only that to which Col. Lowe has alluded—an education and a good wife. [Great cheering.] Whatever else I have, whatever else I have accomplished, for my family or the public, has been under the favoring and friendly auspieces of these, my fellow-citizens of Indiana. [Applause.] To them I owe more than I can repay."

HURRAH FOR HARRISON.

The New York Dry Goods Men Who Supported Grover are Now for Benjamin.

NEW YORK, Sept. 22.—The Dry-goods Republican club has hung the largest banner in the United States over Broadway, near Worth street. In 1884 the majority of the drygoods men were for Cleveland, but this year they are for Harrison and Morton. Mr. Morton is well-known among the leading mercantile houses and he will get votes for the ticket in large numbers from the business men and merchants. Another reason why the drygoods men and the other merchants are turning against Cleveland, though they were formerly friends to him, is the way in which the New York Custom House has been run under a Democratic administration. The business men have been harassed and delayed by the frequent shifting of officials, the changes of the heads of departments and the introduction of new men who do not know the customs and necessities of mercantile life.

Many New Yorkers want Gen. Harrison to make at least one speech in this city in the campaign. They think he will win over thousands of voters, and, with Mr. Blaine's forcible presentation of the tariff, help along the great change that the contest of industrial conditions is working among New York workingmen who were formerly Democrats.

The Indiana canvassers here reported to the National committee that within the last year over 20,000 voters have come into the new natural gas region, enough to make twice the normal majority which has been cast for either party in the last ten years. They are almost all Republicans. The industries in which they are engaged rely on a protective tariff to build them up and to turn what was years ago comparatively waste manufacturing towns. Besides this, a change of 1,200 polls in the city of Indianapolis alone has been reported by the district canvassers, due to the personal popularity of Gen. Harrison with his friends and neighbors.

The Republican national and the Republican county committees to-day each rejoiced in the contemplation of a $10,000 check from Col. Elliot F. Shepard toward the campaign funds, according to an authoritative statement of a well posted Republican. He thought that the state committee had been remembered to the same amount, but of this he was not certain. The circulation of this news caused many of the Republican statesmen to recall with regret that they had sometimes sneered at the colonel as a sort of a "pet in politics." They wished it be understood as amending this to the characterization that he is a perfect brick and a rousing specimen of the best kind of practical politician.

THE CASH BOX EMPTY.

Chairman Brice's Bureau Costing a Deal of Money.

NEW YORK, Sept. 25.—The address of the Democratic national committee was not sent out for fun. Brice's campaign lags for want of money. The cash box is empty and contributions are coming in very slowly. A week ago Saturday night the publisher of one of the periodicals which receives a subsidy from the campaign committee, presented his bill. He received a check for $1400, but was requested not to present it for payment until last Saturday, as there "was no money in the treasury."

For the past two weeks it has been well known around the national Democratic headquarters that the committee was short of funds, but Brice did not want the impression to get out, as he thought the spirit of emulation among the generous Democrats would be awakened by the report of big subscriptions.

The subscriptions have been generous, but the expenses are enormous. More has already been paid out for printed matter than was ever before spent in any campaign. Since he was on the committee, Brice's system of "bureaus" is costing a good deal. He has bureaus for the Irish vote this year. On the other hand, there are large accessions to Harrison."

"So far as you are able to learn what is the instigating cause for these changes?"

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OPIUM A CURE FOR YELLOW JACK.

The Testimony of Chinese Doctors of New York on the Subject.

NEW YORK, Sept. 22.—Won Chin Foo, in his capacity as a newspaper reporter, asked Dr. Yona Tsye Hing, of 9 Pell street, about his experience with the yellow fever in China. "In Kwong, Tung, Foo, Kein and Kwong Sir," he said, "there were a few cases of yellow fever several years ago. The fever was called by the natives 'wun hun.' It never became epidemic, owing to the people's habit of smoking opium."

"Does the smoking of opium prevent or cure yellow fever?"

"Certainly it does. Wherever opium is smoked it destroys yellow fever."

"But isn't the opium smoking habit as dangerous as the fever?"

"No; it takes at least a year of constant smoking to acquire the habit, as all old opium smokers will testify. There might be yellow fever all over the United States, but Chinese opium smokers would not be affected."

Dr. Shi Leon, of 19 Mott, said: "Why, certainly opium smoking cures yellow fever. I had two cousins in Memphis during that terrible yellow fever scourge in '75 who simply smoked their pipes the moment they had caught the fever, and got well in less than 24 hours. No, there is no danger of getting the opium habit if the patient does not smoke longer than six months; but, then, it's a hard thing to learn how to use the pipe."

A SIGNIFICANT MOVE.

A United States War Ship Ordered to Go to Central America.

NEW YORK, Sept. 22.—Some surprise was manifested at the navy yard on the receipt by Capt. Ramsey, commanding the cruiser Boston, of orders for that vessel to be ready for sea within ten days. It was said that his destination is the coast of Central America. This was looked upon as significant, coming almost simultaneously with the appearance of the secretary of the treasury's order with regard to the discrimination made against the United States by the government of Costa Rica. It has ordered commanding all offices of customs to see to it that all cargoes of Costa Rican vessels entering the United States, shall be subjected to discrimination duties levied by the act of March 3, 1883, in view of Costa Rica's allowing all vessels, other than those of the United States, trading between Costa Rica and United States ports, a rebate of 5 per cent of the custom duties and certain privileges as to port charges.

Died Hunting for Stanley.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 21.—Advices from Stanleyville state that Prof. Jamieson, who was engaged in organizing an expedition for the relief of Henry M. Stanley, died of African fever at Bangolas, on the Congo, on August 17. The organization of another relief expedition is now regarded as hopeless.

Officials of the Congo Free State believe that Prof. Jamieson, having become convinced that owing to the treachery of Tippoo Tib, there was no chance to make further arrangements for his expedition, was returning when he was stricken down with the fever.

Mississippi River commission met at the Astor building in New York, and made the following grants: Harbors—Columbus, $25,000; Hickman, $70,000; Helena, $75,000; Greenville, Miss., $75,000; Vicksburg, $150,000; New Orleans $200,000. At Ouatala Lago and the mouth of the river, $250,000.

Miss Anna Dickinson was a guest at the Harrison residence, yesterday.

THE YELLOW FEVER.

How Business Has Been Paralyzed in the South—The Official Bulletin.

New cases	113
Deaths	5
Total cases to date	1,991
Total deaths to date	230

CHICAGO, Sept. 25.—"How far on your road can you do business without interruption?" was asked of General Manager Jeffrey, of the Illinois Central last evening. "Our whole business is interrupted—almost disrupted—at the present time, but I hope for better things very soon. I am confident that within a few days cooler heads and better judgment will control, and that necessary business may be conducted under proper restrictions."

Referring to a number of dispatches received during the day from various points along the southern line, Mr. Jeffrey said: "Ballard county, Ky., opposite Cairo, Ill., has modified the quarantine so as to permit engines and trains to run into East Cairo the same as heretofore, thus enabling the railroad company to run trains between East Cairo and Jackson, Tenn., 105 miles, although at nearly all intermediate stations the local quarantines forbid the stoppage of trains.

"Between Jackson, Tenn., and Canton, Miss., 240 miles, two or three stations have modified the quarantine regulations to the extent of permitting trains to stop, provided there is a rigid inspection by the proper authorities.

"There are no cases of fever outside of Jackson, Miss., upon the 900 miles of railway controlled by the Illinois Central south of Cairo, nor is there a case on the Mobile & Ohio road between Cairo and Mobile; and it may be taken as an absolute fact at this time that there is not a single case of yellow fever in the lower Mississippi valley outside of Jackson, Miss., and its vicinity.

"Yes, shot guns are still in use, but we have heard of no shooting since the tragedy at Durant.

"The Illinois Central company has abandoned all trains on its Aberdeen branch, which extends from Durant northeast to Aberdeen, a distance of 106 miles. It has also abandoned all trains on the 145 miles of branch lines in the Yazoo Delta. The strong local quarantine compelled this course."

Ex-Gov. Reed, of Florida, who is in the city, has started a local movement to aid the fever-stricken districts. A call is issued for a meeting of all citizens of Florida now in Chicago, to be held on Wednesday, to organize for work in that direction.

EXCITEMENT IN CANADA.

They are Comparing Notes on Their Ability to Fight.

OTTAWA, Ont., Sept. 25.—(Special.)—The members of the Dominion cabinet have been summoned to the capital in consequence of a dispatch received from the imperial authorities through Lord Stanley, governor general, asking for information regarding the volunteer militia force and the defenses of Canada. The members of the government are now in the city with the exception of Hon. J. A. Chapleau, secretary of state, who is expected to arrive this week.

The British government, it appears, realizing that Canada is in a semi-defenseless condition should any trouble arise with the United States over retaliation, have asked for an extensive report of the armed resistance the country could offer should there be any trouble.

The cabinet council will meet in the course of a week or so, when a report which has been prepared on the subject by Sir John Thomson, Minister of Justice, will be submitted.

The Federal government, since the retaliation question has become a live issue here, has awakened up to a sense of their defenseless condition.

Sir John MacDonald, the premier, has asked the people of the counties bordering on the Rideau canal, which connects the Ottawa river with the great lakes at Kingston, to petition the government to deepen that canal, which was built by the British government at the time of 1812, but has since become so shallow that a gun boat could not pass through it.

The object of this move is to open up an inland water communication from Montreal to the great lakes, in consequence of the liability of the St. Lawrence river route and the Grand Trunk railway being closed by American forces immediately on the outbreak of trouble.

The adjutant general of the Canadian forces, Col. Powell, is receiving reports from all parts of the country concerning the condition of the volunteer forces, and it is understood that at the next session of Parliament the government will increase the vote for military purposes so as to admit of additions to the present volunteer forces.

THE CUMBERLAND.

Officers Elected and the Nineteenth Annual Meeting Over.

CHICAGO, Sept. 20.—Gen. Rosecrans has been elected president of the society of the Army of the Cumberland, to succeed the late Gen. Sheridan. The next meeting will be held at Chattanooga.

CHICAGO, Sept. 21.—The list of officers was completed as follows: Corresponding Secretary, Gen. Henry M. Cist; Recording Secretary, Col. John W. Steele; Treasurer, Gen. J. S. Fullerton; Vice Presidents, Col. J. W. Burke, Capt. S. A. Wiggins, Gen. Thomas T. Crittenden, Maj. F. Wise, Col. G. G. Aymens, Capt. Manon T. Anderson.

A committee was appointed to consider the advisability of recommending to Congress the purchasing of the old battlefield of Chickamaugua and erecting a monument there similar to the one at Gettysburg.

Gen. Rosecrans presided at the banquet at the Grand Pacific hotel in the evening. The menu card was heavily bordered with black in respect to the memory of Gen. Sheridan. At the conclusion of the banquet, brief addresses were made by Gen's. Michael, Thos. J. Wood, Russell A. Alger, Samuel R. Clemens, Maj. James A. Connelly, Edward F. Myers, of Ohio, and Judge Carey, of Chicago. The banquet lasted until a late hour.

The Sheridan monument committee was announced as follows: Gen. J. S. Fullerton, Col. Henry Stone, Gen. Russell A. Alger, Gen. James Barnett, Gen. C. F. Manderson, Gen. Henry C. Corbin, A. C. Ducat, W. H. Lambert and J. D. Morgan. It was decided to hold the next annual meeting at Chattanooga, Tenn., September 18, 19 and 20, 1889.

THE UTAH COMMISSION.

They are Preparing Their Report to be Made to the Interior Department.

CHICAGO, Sept. 25.—The Utah commission, composed of Judge Carlton, of Indiana; Judge Williams, of Arkansas; Col. Godfrey, of Iowa; Gen. McClernan, of Illinois, and Arthur L. Thomas, of Pennsylvania, is in session in this city. The commissioners are now at work preparing their report, which will be submitted to the interior department. Mr. Thomas was formerly secretary of Utah territory.

He said to a reporter yesterday that the Edmund's law had been of great benefit to the people of Utah, and that its provisions were being generally observed. If polygamy was practiced it was in secret. The Mormons still had their agents in all lands, and emigrants were constantly coming into the territory. The conflict of authority there was such that the Utah question was one of great complexity, and, as there had been so many exaggerated reports concerning the situation, Mr. Thomas said the commissioners did not care to discuss the matter outside their report, which would cover the ground fully.

A BOLD SWINDLE.

An Illinois Farmer the Victim of a Confidence Game.

ALTON, Ill., Sept. 21.—Z. Brown, an old resident of Godfrey, was swindled out of $2,500 yesterday. A man calling himself Dr. Williams, claiming to be from New Jersey, had ingratiated himself into the confidence of Mr. Brown, pretending to want to buy his farm, and offered Mr. Brown a large sum for the farm, which was accepted. Brown was induced to put up $2,500 as a forfeit if he did not keep his bargain. They drove into town together, and Brown drew the money from the bank. Williams put the money into a box, or appeared to, and then handed the box back to Brown, telling him he could keep it. Williams made some excuse and went away. Soon Brown opened the box, and the money was gone. Williams has not been found.

HAD A FREE RIDE.

An Old Man's Perilous Trip on the Guy Ropes of a Balloon.

TREFE RIVERS, Mich., Sept. 20.—There was a balloon ascension at the Centerville fair yesterday afternoon. Among the crowd of spectators was an old man, who as the balloon rose, became entangled in the ropes and was carried up feet foremost. He clung to the ropes for his life, and finally by the aid of the aeronat, who was above him on the trapeze he got straightened and made the descent safely. The balloon went up about one thousand feet.

Gen. Harrison caught a slight cold in the head, Saturday evening, when he stood on the steps addressing the commercial travelers from Chicago.

"NASAL VOICES, CATARRH AND FALSE TEETH."

A prominent English woman says the American women all have high, shrill, nasal voices and false teeth.

Americans don't like the constant twitting they get about this nasal twang, and yet it is a fact caused by our dry stimulating atmosphere, and the universal presence of catarrhal difficulties.

But why should so many of our women have false teeth?

That is more of a poser to the English. It is quite impossible to account for it except on the theory of deranged stomach action caused by imprudence in eating and by want of regular exercise.

Both conditions are unnatural.

Catarrhal troubles everywhere prevail and end in cough and consumption, which are promoted by mal-nutrition induced by deranged stomach action. The condition is a modern one, one unknown to our ancestors who prevented the catarrh, cold, cough and consumption by abundant and regular use of what is now known as Warner's Log Cabin cough and consumption remedy and Log Cabin sarsaparilla, two old fashioned standard remedies handed down from our ancestors, and now exclusively put forth under the strongest guarantees of purity and efficacy by the world-famed makers of Warner's safe cure. These two remedies plentifully used as the fall and winter seasons advance, together with an occasional use of Warner's Log Cabin rose cream, to strengthen and protect the nasal membranes, give a positive assurance of freedom, both from catarrh and those dreadful, and if neglected, inevitable consequences, pneumonia, lung troubles and consumption, which so generally and fatally prevail among our people.

Comrade Eli Fisher, of Salem, Henry Co., Iowa, served four years in the late war and contracted a disease called consumption by the doctors. He had frequent hemorrhages. After using Warner's Log Cabin cough and consumption remedy, he says under date of Jan